## The Catholic Record

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GERMANY SUES FOR PEACE ON PRESIDENT'S TERMS

The great news that has come to us since Saturday night impels us to unlock the forms for a word with our readers on a subject that will the whole wide world. Much will have happened between the present writing (Monday morning) and the time the CATHOLIC RECORD reaches ing fact already known will remain by President Wilson.

The latest and greatest pronounce ment of President Wilson was an address to the organizers of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Sept. 27th. This speech we place before our readers in the present number of the RECORD. The daily press of of the mass of men, whom states Canada gave only shreds and patches men are supposed to instruct and Canada gave only shreds and patches of it. Even before its acceptance by the enemy powers we considered it the most important and vital pro-nouncement yet made on the objects and more into the background and of the War. Now that Germany and Austria have specifically accepted this pronouncement as a basis for on all hands more simple and straightneace its importance becomes paraforward and more unified than the mount.

In the highest, truest, noblest and holiest sense of a much used and much abused term the President in this address is the spokesman of the world's democracy. Head of the greatest democracy in the world's history, commander-in-chief of its mighty military forces actual and potential, with all its inexhaustible resources of every kind freely placed at his disposal for the purposes of the War, President Wilson is a power greater than any sovereign, and is a dominating force in a world in arms. But greater and nobler and infinitely more powerful is Mr. Wilson the spokesman for the poor, the weak the little peoples, the oppressed nationalities, the workaday people, engulfed in a world war.

In this role he speaks with an incisiveness that must pierce the fered to determine the fortunes of armor of traditional reserve that peoples over whom they have hedges round the rulers of nations, enemy or ally. In what nation will not the people, the common people, to their own Governments when he est?

"I take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have de-manded, almost every time they ame together, and are still demand. ing, that the leaders of their Governments declare to them plainly what it is, that they are seeking in this War, and what they think the items of the final settlement should be. They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's -only in the terms of territor. ial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broad visioned justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world. Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they have not always spoken in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort of answers they de-

Again he emphasizes that there is an essential and fundamental truth in the oft-repeated statement that this war is to make the world safe for democracy, a truth that has gripped the consciousness of the people to an extent not realized by their rulers:

" At every turn of the War we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hope and expectation are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well defined purwhich we did not determine and which we cannot alter. No states man or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter

them out or be false to them. They were perhaps not clear at the outset but they are clear now. The War has lasted more than four years and the whole world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual States. Individual States may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please. It has become a people's war and peoples of all sort and races of every degree and power and vari this week engross the attention of ety of fortune, are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement."

National ambitions, imperialistic aims, the plans of statesman, all the vellous tribute to his honesty of pur its readers; but the great outstand. | traditional outlook of the rulers of pose and to his sincerity in defining the world must give place to the the great issues that have convulsed true-Germany and her allies have dominant and paramount interests of the world for the past four years, sued for peace on the terms and the people, for it is the common that even the ruthless enemies of his War for freedom.

This is the burden of his mighty

"It is the peculiarity of this great War that while statesmen have triumphant democracy can meet. seemed to cast about for definitions

Peace on President Wilson's terms. of their purposes and have some-times seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impressi that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a people's war, not a statesmen's Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.'

The principles the great President

3. Removal of all economic barrilays down are the very antithesis of ers and establishments of equality of German imperialism. They must gladden the hearts of all nations and races and peoples who have suffered 4. Guarantees for the reduction and struggled to be free. Liberty- of national armaments to the lowest races and peoples who have suffered loving peoples everywhere will accept Mr. Wilson's definition of the issues of the War:

We accepted the issues of the War as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can expect no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. Those issues are these:

Shall the military power of any nation or groups of nations be sufright to rule except the right of

force?
Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them feel that he is their interpreter even subject to their purpose and inter-

Shall people be ruled and dominsted, even in their own internal af-

fairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice? Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer with-

out redress?
Shall the assertion of right be Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert or shall there be a common concert and opportunity for autonomous despite the product with the Daydonelles are perfectly well known to the Pope, too, but, unhappily, he does not allow himself officially to recognize them. He canto oblige the observance of common

No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the strug-gle. They are the issues of it; and they must be settled-by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivo-cal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interests of the strongest.

And now in the official notes of Germany and Austria we have this speech of Sept. 27th, specifically referred to and accepted as a basis for the new order to be ushered in by the terms of peace!

Whether or not Germany is trying to make a diplomatic virtue of a military necessity," we feel that the interests of the people, the work-aday people of the world are safe in the hands of President Wilson. The Central Powers cannot deceive him. He has spoken of them and to them in unmistakable terms:

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible."

And he not only fixes the price of peace, but indicates that ample and adequate security will be exacted to ensure that that price is paid:

"That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the War. The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry

mentality is a League of Nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws, and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table but by follows."

Whether or not peace comes immediately the freedom loving people of the whole world will feel of this request, and invite them to that the issues of the War and the terms of peace are safe in the hands of President Wilson. It is a marhim and place their destiny in his hands.

It is the one common ground on which defeated world-dominion and

Peace on President Wilson's terms neans the end of imperialism in the bad old sense and the ushering in of that era in which "statesmen must that era in which "statesmen must which has made only defensive war-follow the clarified common thought fare, and has borne witness several or be broken."

### WILSON'S 14 BASES FOR PEACE

On January 8th President Wilson formulated the following fourteen concrete propositions as bases for peace negotiations:

1. Open covenants of peace without private international understandings. 2. Absolute freedom of the seas

in peace or war, except as they may be closed by international action.

trade conditions among nations con-senting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

consistent with domestic safety.
5. Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the

Government. 6. Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's

political development.
7. Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.
8. All French territory to be freed

and restored and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine. Readjustment of Italy's fron-

tiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality. 10. Freest opportunity for autonnous development of the people of

Austria-Hungary. 11. Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity

of the Balkan States.
12. Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman Empire, and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations

Establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish population, with free access to the sea, and political and economical independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international coven-

14. General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independthat we could, at least, mitigate its guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity of integrity of large and small states alike.

#### WILSON'S FOUR FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF PEACE

[From the President's Address of Feb. 11 Before Congress]

First—That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

Second—That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about

from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever disc redited, of the balance of power; but that, Third-Every territorial settle-

ment involved in this War must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival States; and,

Fourth-That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old eleGERMANY'S APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Associated Press Cable

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—The text of he note forwarded by the imperial German chancellor, Prince Maxinilian, to President Wilson, through the Swiss Government, follows:

"The German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace. acquaint all the belligerent states send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations. "It accepts the program set forth

in his message to Congress on Jan. 8, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations. 'With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government according to the principles laid down people who have fought and won the ideals and purpose turn at last to requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and

by the President of the United States

in the air.' It is announced that Turkey will take a similar step.

### THE AUSTRIAN NOTE

The text of the proposal follows: The Austro-Hungarian monarchy. times to the desire to put an end to the bloodshed and conclude an honorable peace, proposes by presenta-tion to President Wilson to con-clude immediately with him and his allies a general armistice on land, on delay negotiations for peace. These negotiations will be based on the 14 points in President Wilson's message of January 8, and four points of his speech of February 12 (February 11,) 1918, and those equally of September

### THE VATICAN AND THE ALLIES

A NEW ATMOSPHERE

FROM A ROMAN CORRESPONDENT London, Eng., Daily Telegraph, Aug. 20

II. It is on the Pope's 'impartiality' that England and the Pope split. He is "Sovereign Pontiff" and he is also "Common Father of the faithful," and the two cardinal points of his policy are that he desires peace and that he cannot take sides. It is because the two conceptions go together in his mind that his and the British Government points of view clash, though both want the same thing, just and lasting peace. In the minds of the British consideration of the original responsibility and guilt must go together with the consideration of the just and lasting peace de sired, and that, even apart from moral reasoning, simply for the sake of ensuring on the material side that the peace shall be lasting. The ingrained bad faith of Germany, the lies and trickery by means of which she caught the world unpre-pared in 1914, are known, and we must safeguard ourselves against the repetition of such a disaster. The evidence of these things so overwhelming that they are perfectly not say that Germany is responsible, he can lay on her the guilt of a thousand crimes that he and all the world know she has committed in the course of it. That is his impartiality position laid on him. In the Consistorial Allocution of Jan. 22, 1915, he If it is not given to us to hasten

sorrowful consequences. With this aim we have, as you are well aware, hitherto done everything possible for us. And we shall not cease in the future while the need lasts. To do more than this to-day is not committed to us by the Apostolic office. To proclaim that for nobody is it lawful, on any plea whatever, to offend justice belongs chiefly, beyond all question, to the Roman Pontiff, as to him who is by God appointed the supreme interpreter and defender eternal law; and we do proof the claim it without phrases, condemning openly every injustice, by what-ever side it may have been committed. But to involve the Pontiacal authority in the very contests of the belli-gerents would surely be neither appropriate nor useful. Certainly, anybody who judges carefully cannot fail to see that in this enormous struggle the Apostolic See, though filled with the greatest anxiety, must remain perfectly impartial. The Roman Pontiff, as vicar of Jesus Christ who died for men, one and all, must embrace all the combatants in one sentiment of charity; and as the former and the latter should be father of all Catholics he has among inviolable by Divine law and by the children for whose salvation he must allusion to Belgium and Cardinal Catholics.

A solution of the combatants in one sentiment of charity; and as the former and the latter should be the Consistorial Congregation himself to act as consecrating bishop will publicly observe his golden and the Viceregent of Rome to be children for whose salvation he must allusion to Belgium and Cardinal Cardinal Gibbons in celebrated by Cardinal Gibbons in be equally and without distinction | Mercier :) be equally and without distinction and access the solicitous. It is necessary, therefore, that in them he must consider, not the special interests which divide them, but the common bond of faith slavement of the civil population of the root the Holy See, rumours were Chicago.

and would expose to grave disturbances the very tranquility and internal concord of the Church.

CONDEMNATION OF WRONG

To paraphrase, the Pope says: condemn all wrong. That is my business. But it is not my business, and it is obviously impossible for me, to form myself into a court of judgment on every single accusation of wrong doing. I could not get the evidence; I certainly could not sift it sufficiently satisfactorily to give a judgment." There is reasonableness in that. Take the first flagrant case, the Belgian atrocities. The report of Lord Bryce's Commission estab-lished the guilt of the Germans beyond a shadow of doubt: the Pope himself could have no doubt about it. But German diplomatic agents in Rome denied it all. They had an answer ready—and they said they could bring evidence if only circumstances allowed-to rebut every accusation. The same with the Luci tania crime and every crime that followed. Faced with the situation, the Pope has been able to condemn explicitly one crime alone—the viola-tion of Belgian neutrality. "The The invasion of Belgium is directly included in the words used by the Holy Father in the Consistorial Allocution of Jan. 22 last, when he con-demned openly every injustice, by whatever side and for whatever motive committed." (Cardinal Gas-parri's letter to the Belgian Minister to the Holy See, June, 1915.) And this not through any examination of evidence, but because the guilty party, the German Chan-cellor, had himself confessed.

But examination of Pope Benedict's important pronouncements shows that he has condemned implicitly practically all the German crimes as they were committed. The Consis-torial Allocution above mentioned had an unmistakable, if tepid, refererence to the German excesses in the early days of the War in Belgium: That the districts invaded be not devastated more than is strictly required by the reasons of the military occupation, and the souls of the inhabitants be not wounded in what they hold most dear, the sacred temples, the ministers of God, the rights of religion and of the faith." To quote in every case would occupy too much space, but anyone who cares to make the references will find the follow-ing official acts and words of the Holy See: March 20, 1915, the Concordat with Serbia was ratified in spite of the flerce opposition of Austria. The Pope went as far as it was possible Belgian Minister in an audience in the same month: In April he blessed a Belgian flag offered to him, before being taken to Paray-le Monial. In June the Cardinal Secretary of State wrote the letter to the Belgian Minister referred to above, and one to Sir Henry Howard, our Minister to the Holy See. These, with a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, had the purpose and effect of destroying the suggestions of Papal pro-Germanism arising out of the "faked" Liberte interview. A letter to the Bishop of Ravenna in July condemned the Austrian bomhardment of that undefended city. The Pope showed his good will towards France in letters to Cardinal Lucon in the same month, and to the Bishop of Arras in August. The Consistorial Allocution of December of that year contained condemnation of the Armenian atrocities. ruary, 1916, the bombing of Ravenna gave occasion for a strong protest.

When Cardinal Mercier left Rome in March the Pops gave him a photograph with these words above his sig-" To our venerable brother we heartily grant the Apostolic blessing, assuring him that we are always with him, that we share his sorrows and anxieties, because his cause is ours too." The Pope knew as well as the rest of the world what Cardinal Mercier's cause was. In May of that year Mr. Asquith saw the Pope. What passed between them has never been published, but there is no doubt about the cordiality of the sentiments the Pope expressed towards the British Empire His good will towards France in a strik. was emphasised ing way in an interview

Cardinal Gasparri to M. Helsey, of the Journal, in August. . . There was another protest against the bombing of undefended cities in the Pope's letter to the Bishop of Padua in November. . . . The Consistorial Allocution of Dec. 9 went a step further in explicit condemnation of German methods. We behold in one place vile treat-

ment inflicted on sacred things and on ministers of worship, even of in another, numerous

which makes them brothers; were he to do otherwise, not only would he territory,) in another, open cities to do otherwise, not only would he not help at all the cause of peace, but and undefended populations made what is worse, he would create aversions and enmities to religion, (only one side had done this.) everyand would expose to grave disturb where by land and sea such miswhere by land and sea such mis-deeds perpetrated as fill the soul nificance in a formal note published with horror and anguish (an explicit in the Vatican organ to the effect condemnation of Germany's methods that the British Minister was exof submarine warfare.) It was in that Consistory that the

> nominations, but got none. There are now in the Sacred College one Garman and four Austrian Cardinals. as against eight French, four from the British Empire, three from the United States, two from Portugal, and one, the outstanding figure of all, from Belgium. There are thirtythree Italians, too, but there are always so many Italians that it is not fair to quote the number for the ake of comparison. . . It was at this time that the first rumors all the cordiality and all the honor were circulated that the Pope was working for peace on behalf of Austria. They were explicitly and officially denied, and have been denied equally distinctly every time they have appeared since. In April of that year it was believed in Rome that Austria had approached the Pops directly for "peace help," but had failed. The Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixte of Bourbon is evidence that Austria would have gone far at that time to obtain peace. and, given the friendly relations between the Holy See and the Empress Zita, a belief that the help of Rome would be sought was not unnatural. The Holy See has authoritatively stated (April,1918) that it knew nothing of the letter in question, and, more than once, that it was not helping an Austrian or German peace. Further, as regards the spe-cial activities of Herr Erz-berger, in July, 1917, the German Cathelic productions of the Melanche Vellage of the School of t Catholic paper, the Kolnische Volks-zeitung, have stated that his peace action was taken at the request of the Vatican, as the Pope was anxious to be peace mediator, and that the Papal nuncio at Vienna indicated this wish of His Holiness to the Austrian Emperor, who then communicated with Erzberger : it was at once authoritatively stated in Rome that the Holy See knew nothing whatever about the pushing German Deputy's peace move, the first news of which it got from the newspapers, and that it regarded his movements simply as those of a private individual, the Vatican not being connected with them in the slightest degree.

### OCCUPATION OF JERUSALEM

In August of that year it was said that Mgr. Szeptycky, Archbishop of Lemberg, who had been imprisoned in Russia and after his release had been to Vienna, was coming to Rome at the request of the Pops. As a matter of plain fact, much as the Holy See sympathised with the Arch-bishop in the unmeritedly severe treatment inflicted on him by the old Government of the Tsar, as soon as it learned that he had been in the Austrian capital mixing in politics since his release, it let it be known that it had no desire at all that he should come to Rome, and he did not come. . . In November of that year it was certainly at the wish of the Pope that the Cardinal Vicar issued instructions to the Society of Catholic Youth and other official bodies to place their organisations at the service of the refugees from the occupied Venetian Province, and ordered prayers for "the complete salvation, civil and Christian, of our Italy." . . . In December came the occupation of Jerusalem and the striking comment of the Osservatore Romano on the pleasure felt by all Catholics that British troops had carried it out. Even stronger testimony to this effect was given later On several occasions I have stated

that England, preferably to any other Power, would inspire absolute confidence, by her perfect impartiality, her entire respect for vested rights, and her zeal for progress in the Holy Places." . . . Early in January, 1918, the air was full of rumours of Places.' the connection of the Vatican with the Caillaux anti Ally machinations. The Holy See denied absolutely any connection at all, successfully refuted every single one of the circumstantial accusations made. . In the same month the Osservatore Romano, in an authoritative article

August." . . . In the consecration of the first British Episcopus Castrensis in February the Pope found

Sisted greatly in maintaining the confidence and morale of the men.

Baltimore, Md.—One of the greatest occasion for a courteous act. It was ecclesiastical celebrations ever held by his wish that it took place at the in this country will take place in the English College Chapel in Rome, and Baltimore Cathedral on Sunday,

spread here by persons ill-disposed to the British Empire, that Count de Salis was in disgrace and would not return. The Holy See does not as a return. rule take notice of such pected back shortly and expressing pleasure thereat. In the same month a formal denial was given to Pope paid France signal honour by creating three French Cardinals; Germany and Austria pressed for or would support a plea from Germany and Austria-now hoist with their own petard—for general sup-pression of air raids on cities distant from the war zone. It has been made clear that the Vatican had nothing to do with the Irish Bishops' attitude with regard to conscription. Lastly, there is the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Pope. are degrees of cordiality, and it is abundantly evident that nothing was

possible. The above list does not pretend to be a complete summary of the Pope's public acts and pronouncements, but it surely does furnish consecutive and cumulative evidence that, while the Pope has remained strictly impartial, the atmosphere at the Vatican has entirely changed since 1914. German Catholic writers have seen this and attributed it to unscrupulous British propaganda. not that which has damne German cause in the eyes of the Holy See; it is, first, the facts, the awful facts, which have shown up the criminal character of the German war enterprise and war methods, and, secondly, the realisation that the Allies' aims and the Pope's aims, the "true and lasting peace," are identical, even if agreement with the Pope is not attained as to the means of reaching the end we both desire. That became evident after Lloyd George's and Wilson's pronouncements in January, 1918. It became so evident that a semi-official warning appeared in the Vatican organ that, however similar the Allies' programme and the Pope's programme might be, the neutrality

of the Holy See remained as before. Germany, in fact, has gone crooked and has lost the Vatican: the Allies have gone straight and have gained If—as was said at the beginning of this article-if it is worth anything

then let it be kept.

Many will no doubt, continue to disagree profoundly with the Pope's conception of his duty in general, and find themselves unable to understand his actions on several particular actions. ticular occasions. In general one is inclined to ask whether he has not, by failing to condemn openly evident and flagrant German crimes. abdicated the moral authority he claims to possess. The answer of the Pope to that is given in the long quotation set out above from the Consisterial Allocution of January, 1915. The reasoning may not be convincing, but it is at least intelligible, straightforward reasoning Let the Pope be given credit for being honest, even if we disagree.

TO BE CONCLUDED

### CATHOLIC NOTES

Rome, Sept, 19.-China has decided, owing to the opposition of France not to receive a Papal Nuncio while the War lasts.

Rome, Sept. 19.—The Vatican has that a general massacre of Christians by Kurds has taken place in Persia the victims including Archbishop Sontag of Ispahan, Apostolic Dele gate to Persia.

The gift of the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Baltimore to His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, on the

Copenhagen, Sept. 17.—King Christian has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog on Dr. Maurice F. Egan, former American Minister to Denmark. This is the highest decoration which can be awarded anyone outside of royalty.

London, Eng.-The well known English Dominican, Father Raymund Devas, O. P., the author of "Dominican Martyrs of Great Britain" and "The Dominican Revival in the Nineteenth Century," who has been serv-ing for some time on the western front as chaplain to the forces, has after the publication of Mr. Lloyd been awarded the military cross for George's and President Wilson's peace programme pronouncements, noted "the perfect harmony between them and the Pontifical document of last where his coolness and courage as-

the Cathedral Sunday morning, October 20, at 10.30 o'clock. The ser-In March, during the absence from | mon will be delivered by Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, Archbishop of

#### THE RETURN OF MARY O'MURROUGH

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND "The Tragedy of Chris," "Nanno, "Onora," etc.

CHAPTER XX

"THEY GIVE LEAVE FOR WHAT NEVER CAN BE DONE"

Mary and Bess sat outside Me Donohoe's door, knitting and sewing, now and then exchanging a words about their work, or a the baby asleep in Mary's lap. At last Bess said in a low voice.

When is it goin' to be, Mary?" Mary looked up.

'I mean your marriage It's never goin' to be, Bess.' in undher heaven do

mean by that ?" said Bess. too late," said Mary, with a faint smile. Meg Donohue says she's sure he

want me," said Mary.
"After him waitin' for you all those years!" said Bess.
"He was waitin' for a young girl

that went to America," said Mary, "but it was a stranger that came back. I stayed away too long; an' it's a pity I did. Shan would marry me not to disappoint me. But I won't disappoint him by marryin'

Bess sat aghast. An' is this the end of it?" she

'It's the end of it." said Mary. "An' don't you go and spoil your own life in the same manner, Bess. You're young an' nice now, and you can't believe the change 'll come. It doesn't come today or tomorrow, but it comes. There's a little somethin' every year maybe, and after a good long while you're a discount of the last person. When I came back here I of all in Shan's. I never knew my whole loss till I saw it in his eyes. Don't let Miles lose sight o' you. If he has to go away an' work, go you with him.

can't marry without my moth-

er's blessin'," said Bess. Her hazel eyes were full of tears. "Ask her for her blessin'," said Mary, "an' if she's too hard, marry without it. She'll send it a'ter you. She'll send it a ter you Shan didn't like to marry without his father's blessin', an' now he doesn't want to marry, with it or without it."

Bess's tears dropped. "I'm awful sorry for y'," she said.
"Never mind me," said Mary, "but
take care of yourself," She paused for a minute, and then went on in a low impressive voice. "There's many's the reason," she said, her resting on the children who were playing on the road before Meg Donohoe has a lot o'

Bess followed her eyes, and they both sat sileut, knitting and stitching, and each busy with a woman's most sacred thoughts.

Suddenly Bess stood up and clenched her hands, exclaiming, "O God, you're not as hard as my "It isn't God that's hard," said

Mary softly, "it's the people."

Bess dropped on her seat again, and picked up her knitting, and a rain of tears fell on the little sock she was making for the Donohoe to stay her. But after that hour her

A few days later, Shan came down to the forge one evening and spoke

to Mary.
"I know you don't want to speak to me," he said, "an' it isn't for my-self I have anything to say. But my father got a weakness today, an' he isn't well after it. He's callin' out that he wants you to come up to him. If v' have that much charity to come, I'll be grateful to you."
'I'll come," said Mary.

And I won't be in your way. I'll

be out about my business. 'I'll go up to him in the morn-When she went up in the morning

early, she found Owny recovering from one of the "weaknesses" to which he was subject, and overjoyed to see her, or rather to hear her speaking and moving around him. She soon made him more comfortable and contented in her soothing way, and remained sitting with her sewing by his bedside. Through the open door of the room where Owny was lying, she heard Shan come in and take his breakfast in the kitchen. He knew that she was there, for he had seen her coming early along the footpath through the fields; but now, as then, he kept his promise of not getting in her way, and went out of the house again without saying a word. At dinner time it was the would be, out about his business all

At evening he came into the house noiselessly, and lingered in the kitchen alone, alive to the sounds in the inner room; wishing he could venture to stay to bid her good-night when she went, or even to walk with her home to the forge. While he lingered, he heard Owny's voice her to stay with him and comfort his

raised complainingly:
"Why are y' goin' away, Mary? your home? Why don't y' marry Shan at once, now that y've come back? It's long enough that y' have waited, an' some of us to blame, an' I'd like to see all settled before the

Shan held his breath to hear what

"Shan's time enough to marry." she said, after a little pause. "You mustn't be burryin' him. He's got a lot of contrariness this while back. Y' must leave him to God's care."

Shan waited to hear no more, but went quietly out of the house, and did not come near it again until Mary was long gone home.

Next morning brought her again, and Shan lay in wait behind the hedge to see her pass on her errand of kindness; but still he made her free to go and come without the trouble of his presence. Under her care Owny was getting well again, as well as he was likely to be in this world. On the day which was to be the last of her attendance, Shan knew that his father was to sit that evening at the kitchen fire as convalescent, and coming home early, he paused to look through the little

window before entering.
Owny was in his old straw chair, with his back to the window, and Mary was giving him some nourishment that she had prepared for him. Her face was to the light, irradiated son."
"He asked me. But he doesn't overflowing with charity and sweet ness. Her cheeks seemed to have grown round again, her brow smooth, and the love-light that used to be in the eyes of the Mary of Muckross seemed to have come back to them. It came on Shan like a blow, that the Mary of his youth—the Mary of Killarney-had in truth back to him, and that he had

come back to him, and that he had driven her away from him. He waited till she came out of the house, and stood by the wall as she went past. He wanted to speak to her, but he did not know what to say. Mary looked up as she passed him, and said:

Good-night, Shan. I think your

father's better."

"He is; an' thank y', Mary.
You've been very good to him."

"That was easy enough," said
Mary. "Good-night."

Then, as she walked on, Shan said to himself that this was the stranger feeling angry and miserable.

As Mary went on her way down the fields the air was full of the fragrance of bog-heath, aromatic with by the cattle. Masses of rich dun-purple cloud, shadowing the hills, lay along the horizon, against the mellow gold of the lower western sky. The woman was busy with thoughts that went to the maturing of a plan long in mind, sad and difficult enough in its conception, but grown possible through much pondering. She had reached and passed the climax of suffering, and, almost unconsciously, was descending again to the level of patient submission to the inevitable. She felt that it would be well for her to go away to some place where the sight of her could no longer cause pain to and reproach to any man where life might be taken up again aloof from the visible shadow of Shan's bitter disappointment. They were strangers to each other now. Assured of her perpetual absence, he would be certain of a return of happiness; and for herself there might be peace.

Down by a lower field, right in her path, she saw three figures stand ing dark in the luminous dusk. of them was certainly Father Fahy the other two proved to be Mile Donohue and Bess. Mary said goodnight to them, and would have passed them by, but Miles held out a hand

No, Mary, don't go on. You're thoughts about the future began to take a different colour.

To, mary, done go to help us.'

"What is it?" said Mary. "Here's a child wanting me to

marry her without her mother's con-sent." said the priest. "What do you think of that, Mary?"

'I think it's right," said Mary.
'God bless your speech!" said Miles. Now, Mary, child, that's not like

you," said the old man. "Tell Father Fahy what you said to me the other day," said Bess, who was in a state of nervous excite-

What did I say?" asked Mary in some confusion. You said that fathers an' mothers didn't know what was good for their

children," said Bess.
"Did I?" said Mary, "I don't re member.' You said, 'Ask her for her bless

in', and if she's too hard, marry with out it. She'll send it after you Maybe I did say that," said Mary. 'Fathers and mothers don't know their minds till it's too late. want a lot of things for their children that they never expected for themselves. They want things that they couldn't have, no more nor they could have the stars up there, for playthings for children that'll never

be born. Mary had turned her face a little

he was, as he had said he have run round, an' they've had their fill of obedience from they've crossed, and killed the life out of, then they're sorry, and they give their leave for what never can be done."

She was thinking of Owny as she spoke: his hardness to her young remaining days. The three listening glanced at her with sympathising eyes, but she did not see them. She was confessing her own failure that others might succeed. She did not want them to see that it hurt

Miles and Bess felt that their case was stated, and that the priest, school, whose heart was with them, must snow. now be conquered.

you say, Mary," said Father Fahy.
"Now, Bess, I'll make a bargain with
you. I'll talk to your mother, and do my best to persuade her. Give me three months to bring her round. And then, if she's still as hard as ever, the creature—as I hope she won't be—I give you my word that ever,

I'll marry you."
"Make it three days, Father," said Miles. "She won't give in, an' you may as well let us off sooner. There's a big emigration goin' out in Miles. a week, an' we might as well be in it. A friend has promised to put me into work in New York as soon as we

I've promised all I can," said the priest. "I'll give my old friend Winnie Dermody the best chance I can. Unfortunately there will be many a big emigration ready to swallow you up before the year is out.

and with this the lovers had to be

TO BE CONTINUED

### THE BOYS OF THE HOUSE

BY KATHERINE TYNON

She had been told the house was naunted, but when she came to it, in the second year of the War, it did not seem to her that its ghosts could be anything but gentle. The house was a low, brooding, tender old mother of children. The long corridors, the odd twists and turns, the bowery and flowery rooms were all delightful.

There was one long low room with four windows set deeply in the wall, which must at one time have been a nursery. She made the room her own. When she approached it from outside she always looked up at the windows with an expectation of children's faces and children's brown and golden heads looking at her. Perhaps they were there. too short sighted to see them if they were; or perhaps she only imagin

It was just the house for children to play in, with front and back stair cases, rooms opening one into another, deep doors, covered with curtains and hidden sometimes by an article of furniture, a wardrobe or a bed on the other side. Her own children delighted in it. It was full of nooks and corners. Outside were spacious stable yards, with lofts stables and granaries ap proached by twisting stone stairs. There was a lake, famous for its wild birds, covered with water lilies in summer, with a boat which you might navigate between the tall reeds. There were the most enchanting backwaters. Little spits of and ran between the back water, and if you were agile you could spring from one grassy path to another, or walk across an unsteady plank, surprising a heron or coot, or chickens; every kind of water-fowl haunted the little lake and the back waters, to say nothing of the geese in the wonderful winter skies, and the gulls that came when the storms were out in the Atlantic.

There were all sorts of delicious walks in the woods and coppices, and in spring there were such a plentiseen anywhere else. If you can imagine to yourself a grassy hill, so covered with primroses that for a time there was no sign of grass between the flowers. The primroses had run over like a tide and had run out as a tide will in little tongues, leaving a trail of pale greenish yellow foam behind.

Someone said one day: "The primroses must have been planted here, but what a labor! It would take the tirelessness of children to put in all those roots !"

After that she had a dream of chilen generation after generation planting the primroses, bringing them in little wheelbarrows and "dibbing" them in with toy trowels.

It was in the winter following her oming that she began to have an idea that the house was haunted, but so sweetly haunted! She heard a light young foot across the hall not ten paces from her. When she called no one answered; there was no one

Then in the shadows-the house was full of shadows that winter—down the long corridor or as she went up the stairs, something flitted before her, a boy's shape, light and slender. She caught a glimpse of it, thin as mist, against the end window of the corridor. From behind closed door she heard a boy's laugh. Sometimes she heard voices—always young voices. When other people heard them she argued about the acoustic properties of the house and the queer tricks made by sound, instancing the echo. Why, if a child laughed on the tennis lawn, or shouted, the house gave back the sound from all its open windows, as though other children there laughed and shouted too in a thin fairy way.

At first there was only one young shape, one light step in the corridor or crossing the hall. That was before the last day of the old year, when she was wakened from her sleep by a quick eager voice calling "Mother! Mother!" She lay awake in the dusk of dawn wondering if she a dream. The call elder of her boys.

Soon the house was very quiet. The younger boy went to prepare to follow his brother. The girl went to school. Bitter cold came and heavy in the young face, from when show. The old house was cut off turned away half frightened. from the world by its mile-long

"I don't deny the truth of what avenue. The wild duck went away ou say, Mary," said Father Fahy. to the sea. The gulls became pensioners on the bounty of the house, robbing the little birds by force majeure. The crows were melan-choly—black against the unspotted snow. Everything was starving. There was a track made by the rab-There was a track made by the rab-bits to the trees where they ate the bark. The sheep, dirty on the snow, nosed about piteously, looking for a bit of grass, and grew lean on their bare rations of hay. The gulls screamed all day for food and were joined by others; and it you lifted a blind at nights, you saw the ghosts of little rabbits and squirrels running against the background of

> It was at this time, when she had to walk the long corridors for exercise, that she became aware, quite suddenly, of two misty shapes where one had been. More often now she heard the voices and the laughter. She began to see glimmering faces in the shadows, eyes blue, eyes brown; when she looked close, there was nothing. Or something went by her, brushing her skirt, lifting her hair, as with a little wind.

There were two of the boys. She was sure of that in time. One had a serious sweet young voice. The other was merrier. There was roguery in the smile, in the blue eyes: the brown eyes were of a curious velvety depth—almost black. The brows were arched to a point. A Vandyck face. He was the elder of the two, she thought. It was the blue eyed, golden haired one who laughed from behind doors and

peeped at her from dark corners.

Then, when the snow had broken up and the grass, liberated from the ice prison, was smelling deliciously, praising God; when the first lambs were running with their mothers, and the thrushes and blackbirds sang; when the gulls had gone back to sea and the rooks were making a tremendous to-do over the building of their houses, someone came to make a call. After the usual talk about the weather and the house and the neighbors the caller said:

I hear your elder boy has gone to So sad that the two boys the war. who used to be in this house were killed. One after the other. Two beautiful boys! Their poor mother! She asked when they were killed.

"Oh, poor children! Guy last October and Pat just recently. They were so devoted to each other. Pat always said that he was going to follow Guy-quite happily and any gloom. He was such a darling—so full of life and merriment. Guy was quite different. He was already painting beautifully. That is one of his pictures over there."

Oh!" She had been wondering about those pictures with their strange glow of light and color. They lit any room they were in; and they were in many rooms. When you entered a room with one of these pictures in it your eye was unconsciously drawn to it; you saw noth ing else. "I was wondering who the They are beautiful. He gets the strange Western color, the cloud of indigo blue above a group of feather-like trees with their feet in the bog-flood; a sky of immense mole colored cloud with light below it, light silver and gold and primrose green all in one."
"People rave about his pictures,"

the caller said, getting up to go. "A thousand pities the war should take such as he! They were both beauti-

ful boys."

After that she became quite familiar with the coming and going of the She saw them or thought she saw them-she was so short sighted that she could not be quite sure— passing through the sunlit glades of pale green uncurling leaves. When her heart was heavy and cold for she came nearer there was no one. what might be happening far away. It might have been imagination.

The house overflowed with pictures. At the end of the long corridor there was a room full of them, for. He was wounded. He had When their faces turned to the wall. agent, and had gone through the inventory with his clerk, she had not that he had been wounded the pictures of the elder of the two brothers, she had gone from one the pictures stood with their faces

hidden, three or four deep. It was one of the long bright evenings of high summer, and all outside, to the height of the immense sky, was flooded with pale gold. The room in which the pictures were faced North was full of a dazzling reflection. For a time nothing rewarded her search. There were him. nany oil paintings, some good, some bad copies of famous originals. little of interest. She had all but concluded that the little room was a lumber-room when she found a por-

heart that she recognized it. It was Guy, the painter. He had been painted in a scarlet hunting coat and there was a little black velvet cap on his hair, which showed brown be-neath it. There were the velvety had only dreamed it; but it was not brown eyes and the thin brows a dream. The call had come to the arched to a point. The skin was The lips were sweet and grave.

The picture was not well painted—

life in it. The great flood of pale gold from the North sky seemed to after a while he talked; but by that have a reflection from the depths of the brown eyes. Sharply she turned the picture again with its face to the other canvases. She loved it, but it the forget-me-nots were like a sheet hurt her.

During that summer, with the

ccession of its flowers, they did not often come. Once, smelling the sharp sweetness of clove pinks under her window, she looked up from her writing and had a momentary glimpse of the hoys; but they stayed away so long sometimes that she thought they were gone for ever. Sometimes, too, she had a sense that they were there, though she could not see them. She prayed for them with her own boys, and others in peril, and those killed in the War, in the little oratory where they had knelt at their childish and boyish prayers. It seemed to her that in the narrow room with its crucifix, its never extinguished lamp and flowers, where they were glad to see her come and grieved when she went away, these two young sons of the house often knelt beside her. When she often knelt beside her. When she lifted her bowed head from the priedicu at which she knelt she saw them. It was as though they too, like all the others whose pictures hung about the crucifix close to it on the table with its fair linen cloth, like those whose names were on the scrolls that hung either side of the crucifix, found the shrine and rain.

She was not at all afraid of these genule ghosts. On the contrary she felt the house lonely when they did not come : she began to wonder how, this place where at first she had felt castaway, she could endure that they should look for her and not find

No one else apparently knew of their presence. The ghosts the people had attributed to the house, existence. She was sure of that after a couple of years of occupation. They would have frightened her; not these radiant boys—yes, they were radiant. In that third long winter they shone on her in those glimpses with a most benignant light, their presence became a reassurance. She thought that if the old hideous ghosts the people had believed in were to come, these young knights would be flashing sword in hand on either side of her to protect her.

That was the winter when her elder boy was in deadly peril, and the younger was coming near the point to go. The older boy was in the East, threatened as much by pesti-lence as by fire and sword. Some-one had said to her: "Every man who stays long enough, unless he is disabled and sent home not to return, is killed at last." She did not know if it were true or

not. She heard it with a faint cold wonder that anyone should the like to the mother a son out there amid deadly rivers, with the sudden agonizing diseases that lay in wait for him if he went scathless from shell or sword.

Some time midway of this winter the young ghost deserted her. As she went up and down the house, shaking if the dogs barked, lest there should be a telegram, she looked in vain for them in the places where they had shone upon her like a light in mist. No more when she knelt at prayer did they kneel beside her. They had deserted the house. And now the least lonely place in the wintry house was the oratory, where the pictured faces of "her boys" as she called them—many a one came the woods, tall and young, one with a fond arm about the neck of the other, the golden head and the comfort had got abroad—brought her thrush-brown head side by side. Or reassurance when the wind cried they rocked in the boat under the around the house like a banshee, and

Then, midway of a great frost fought a great fight; he was to be she had taken the house from an decorated. These things she knew afterwards. When the news came troubled to see what lay the other would be sent home she felt that it side of those canvas backs. But was answer to her prayers. He side of those canvas backs. But was answer to her prayers. He since she had become interested in would be out of it, out of that hell of sickness and death; she would have him to nurse back to health, Curroom to another - there were a great | jously enough it did not occur to many rooms—examining the pictures good, bad and indifferent. And so, at last, she came to the room where

home her heart sang like a bird's The most wonderful May that was ever known had come on the tracks of a dreadful spring, and the primroses had replaced the snow—since they had so short a time to stay there was never such a blossomingwhen she brought him home. She had gone as far as she could him. What dismay she felt at the first sight of him—this gaunt, serious suffering man to be her boy, her little boy, as she had called him in her tender thoughts, though his brother was still her littlest one, her "baby"—she hid in her heart. His eyes had leaped at her out of their deep sockets. "By Jove, Mummie, deep sockets. "By Jove, Mummie, how pretty and how young you look!" he said.

He was there still—her own boy, gay and full of singing, the soul of him just the same only hurt—to be coaxed back to what he once was

She brought him home to the olive-hued, with something of the primroses. He lay out among them color of a ripe pear in the cheeks. on an invalid couch, and the scent of them, he said, clung to everything, There was something compassionate in the young face, from which she ocean in it and the days were hot; gorse and pine gave out delicious pungent odors, and the color crept

back to his cheeks. He smiled—he had been very slow in smiling—and after a while he talked; but by that the forget-me-nots were like a sheet

of sky under the apple trees.

She had not asked him about his wound or about the battle. better, he talked of his own accord and his talk flowed on quietly, the lapping of a wave, even when he talked of dreadful things.

"I have been wanting to tell you," he said "of the two to whom I owe my life. They came to my help when I was left behind, wounded You know I was two nights and a day under the Turkish fire between the trenches. The odd thing was that they had been fighting beside me in the advance, and one was an Irish Guardsman and the other was in the Dublins. There were no Dublins there and no Irish Guards; and I remember wondering how came to be there. Anyhow were great fighters.

Yes?" she said, breathlessly. Yes ?"

Sometime I will tell it to you at length," he said, lying with closed eyes, "when I am quite well and you eyes, "when I am quite well and you can hear it. We were up against the enemy guns. Our men were going down all over the place. Over and over again I felt one or the other of these two covering me. They did not seem to get hit themselves. They were like lions—irre sistible." Yes?" she said again. "Yes?"

"Yes?" she said again. "Yes?"
"There were a good many prisoners taken," he went op. "When our men fell back I was left behind, pumping blood like a horse. I once saw a horse bleed to death. It was Nothing could stop it. an artery. Nothing could stop it. I was bleeding like that: and I was in sickening pain. I suppose I must have fainted or something. I know that I had been calling out for some one to come and finish must have gone off. When I knew anything again the stars were above me—immense stars they were, like lamps rather than the tiny specks we have here. I didn't know whether they were stars or star shells, only as they stayed I con-cluded they must be stars. You see I couldn't think very well, I was ragingly thirsty, and though it was night there came a hot desert wind that parched me. Soon I said to myself the sun would rise; then \* \* \* Before I could do more than think of the torture, someone lifted my head and held water to my lips. Such water! It tasted as though it came from Paradise. Someone else was doing something to the wound, so gently. The bleeding had stopped. I felt something soft under me. It was grass. And I thought to myself that I knew now about green pastures and cool

waters.' She listened -her lips apart, her eyes fixed on his face.
"Well dear?" she breathed, when

he paused. There's not much more," he said. "I'm afraid. \* \* \* I a slow. How keen you are?"

She said to herself that he was ired. She ought not to let him talk more now, but she said nothing to

It was those two again," he went The Irish Guardsman and the Dublin Fusilier. I believe they carried me in. The chaps said I must have wriggled in. They any one had been left behind. thought they had picked up everyone. I never found who those two fellows were. No one had seen them. As soon as the sun got up I'd have been potted. That is all

"Don't talk any more," she said, hastily, just say yes or no. Was one-the Irish Guardsman-brown eved, with closely growing color of an Irish setter. Eyebrows with a queer pointed arch to them a straight nose?

Yes I noticed the evebrows. They Do you know him then ?"

"And the other, peculiarly merry-looking, blue eyed, fair-haired, very long dark lashes to the eyes?" "I don't think \* \* \* I noticed the lashes. He was fair—and he

laughed, even then.' He opened his eyes, looking at her in wonder. Wait a moment," she said.

She ran upstairs, her heart beat ing fast. She dragged the portrait where it stood behind two or three others. The dust of it was ca her white dress as she carried it down stairs and went back on to the

Hello!" he said, "I ought to be carrying that for you. Why have you dragged that great thing out here ?" "Can you look, dear?" she asked,

supporting the picture on the end of the couch 'It is the Irish Guardsman," he said. So you do know him ?

" He used to live here. The other was his brother, the golden one. tell you about them another time. You've been talking too much and must have a good rest.

As she went away with the por-trait she said to herself: Now, I shall not be so much afraid of my baby boy going to the war."—Catholic World.

You will probably suffer in some way if you always do what your conscience tells you is right, but you will have all the martyrs for com-

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### MONTH OF THE ROSARY

While we were sitting in our sanc tum, thinking over the composition of an editorial on the "Month of the Rosary," our eyes fell upon the title of the following story, which the business manager had clipped from one of our exchanges, and laid upon our desk, "An Old Irishwoman's our desk, "An Old Irishwoman's Rosary Beads." It might start our sluggish thoughts, we said; so we eagerly grasped at the promising clipping. When we had finished reading it, we came to the conclusion that the story itself would deliver the message, which we were con templating for our editorial, much templating for our editorial, much more effectively than could any words of ours. We believe our read-ers will be of a like opinion, after they shall have read it. Here is the

During the course of a mission preached in London, Father Conway, who had been thirty five years in the priesthood, was invited to visit one of the noblest families in the city The hostess had amongst her jewels modest rosary beads of Irish oak, and the missioner looked his sur

Do you wish me," said the lady, "to tell you its history?"

"I shall be pleased to hear it," he answered.

First of all. I must tell you that my husband's people were about the greatest fanatics amongst the Protestants, and that my own ideas about Catholics were certainly very false. I had been taught that ignorance and idolatry were their greatest faults. My husband and I were most careful to allow no Catholic to enter our service or have anything to do with our children. One day my waiting maid came into my room almost beside herself with excitement.

"'Oh, my lady, see what I found— one of those horrible Papish idols!' And she held towards me the very beads you are looking at.
"Yes, indeed! And where did

you find them ?' "'At the entrance gate. The door-keeper said they belonged to a poor

old Irish woman, who comes every day to sell cress.' I took the rosary with me to the drawing room, where Harry, my hus-band, and his younger sister were, and while we were laughing at the thought of the superstitions of Rome,

two visitors were announced. At last my young sister in law d: 'Letty, will you ask the old lady to come here to morrow? It will be such fun?'

I willingly gave my consent to Clare's proposal. My husband, after some slight hesitation, agreed in his turn. The two visitors were invited we hoped to derive much amusement and one of the servants was ordered to bring the old woman next day.

"The following morning at an un-conscionably early hour we were all together again. Harry had com-pletely entered into the spirit of the game; and I was working out the means of converting this poor,

ignorant creature.
"'There she is!' my husband suddenly called out. And we all went in a body towards the window to see a little old woman, very neat in appearance, coming up the principal avenue beside our condescending looking footman. She seemed to be disputing and protesting vigor-

ously.
"What, to go into that grand room with my dirty boots! Sure, the lady can come here, and tell me what she wants me for.'

No my good woman, come in, said I to her, going to the door. don't intend to do you any harm. She made a courtesy in her old-

fashioned way.
''Do me any harm? Who in the

'Certainly, nobody. But come in. "She allowed herself to be per-suaded at last, came in, and then the

following conversation: Tell me, my good woman, have you lost anything? "'Upon my word, I don't know. And what can Mary Feenan have

to lose, my lady ?' 'Oh, but you have lost something, You have lost your God.'

"'Lost my God? May the Almighty God preserve me! Whatever

can you mean by saying that?'
"'Don't be angry, Mrs. Feenan.
You have lost an idol, one of the things that you Papists adore.' And I held towards her the 103ary.

"'Oh, then, you have found my beads! May the good God reward you, my lady! That's all I (an say, only I am greatly obliged to you."
"Wait a moment, if you please Do you know, my good woman, that 'tis a sin to adore idols ?'

I don't adore idols.' And Mary straightened herself up.
".'It was Father Mahony himself-

may God give him the light of heaven !—who taught me to say the rosary and explained the meaning of it as well.

I smiled with pity and said to her: 'You should read your Bible, my poor creature, and not allow yourself to be tyrannized over and bewitched by your priest.'

"The pious Irish woman had forgotten her shyness, for she began

"'Sure, my lady, I can't read at all, but I know as much about my religion as anybody, and her fingers caressed the black stones of her 'I know very well you are making fun of me. Well, never mind. This is what my beads teaches me, this is what I read.' And in a voice loud and clear, her eyes shining the while, she began :

she fervently kissed the cross.

"'Now, do you see this big bead and these smaller ones? That tells me there is only one God, and in that one God there are three persons. You can see there are also six big beads in the rosary and a medal which reminds me of a tabernacle.'

We listened in awe, and silence, old woman.

"'These six large beads remind me that there are six commandments of the Church besides the commandments of God, and that I must keep them, and the holy woman began to say them, then stopped to take

" 'Now, the rosary in itself is com posed of fifteen mysteries in honor of the Mother of God—five joyful,' and she enumerated them, 'five sorrowful,' and she named them, 'five glorious,' and in enumerating the latter her voice was raised. Then she added

When I go about the world trying to earn my living honestly, I say the joyful mysteries. When the day's work is hard, and I ask myself, whether I will have any supper, I repeat the sorrowful mysteries, and I say to myself: 'Mary Feenan, why are you uneasy? Sure, all this will end one day, and God will give you His grace in the finish.' And th have bravely surmounted my difficulties, the least that I can do is to recite the glorious mysteries in honor of her, who is the Mother of all. And this is how I spent my

of an life."

"Let us go; we have heard enough, said my husband. 'Give this poor creature her beads and

I often saw Mary again. She cheerfully gave me her dear Rosary beads, when I asked her for them. At last the day came when I asked F——to

instruct me for baptism. When I had been received into when I had been received into the Catholic Church, I told my husband of the fact. He was very angry, more angry than I had ever seen him. But I waited and prayed, and after some weeks he said to to ours.' The time passed thus, until one Sunday morning I said in my turn: 'Come with me today, for all.

Harry.'
"He yielded, and before the end the bosom of the Catholic Church."

Lady—finished speaking.

"And that is how you have always the old Irish woman's beads about you?" I said, after a moment's

Always, Father. And very often on my reception days some lady of my acquaintance comes to examine the stones of my beads. "Oh, Lady -what strange stones : Have they

'No, not from India.' 'Are they very precious?" "'Oh, very, very precious! They

are worth millions to me.' And when I have fully roused the curiosity of my questioner, I relate it to you. So you see my poor old Irish woman's rosary beads are still doing their good work, still continuing their apostleship." - The Cath-

### A PROPHECY OF THE WORLD WAR

Rev. Joseph Husslein, in Our Sunday Visitor Twenty years before the outbreak of the world War died the great Catholic poet, Francis Thompson. So perfectly did he understand the cen-tury in which he lived—"Born with the cannon talking at thine infant ear"—that he was able to predict a perienced.

Gifted with the vision of the seer, details of that coming struggle; but nicious principles were able to gain ground which at last led the nations into the greatest of all wars, the result of the world's neglect of her. "Unqueened" by men, she still remained the Bride of Christ, the Lily of the King. What, though her silver petals might be bent into the dust,

sufferings? "O Lily of the King, low lies thy silver wing, And long has been the hour of thine

was not Christ, too, humbled in His

unqueening; And thy scent of Paradise on the night-wind spills its sighs,
Nor any take the secret of its mean-

"' Do you see this crucifix? Well, her and her Divine instruction, from when I look at it, I think how Jesus that doctrine of Christ which she died for me on Calvary. I think of all His wounds, of all His sufferings, greatest of all was to be her own imand I say: "Sweet Jesus, give me the grace never to offend you," and all was her love for men. At the very outbreak of the War her aged and venerable Pontiff was to die broken hearted, his saintly head bent low beneath the burden of the world's affliction. No less profoundly was was his great successor to be moved, and Christly in their love and zeal were to be his appeals to the nations in arms. "Most sorrowful of daughters" was to be that Church herself into the characteristics. into whose heart were to be gathered the tears of mothers and the cries of orphans, and all the world's great woe at the ruin of the youthful lives poured forth in that red "breaking of' the waters." Clearly the poet had forseen it all:

O Lily of the King, I speak a heavy thing. O patience, most sorrowful of daugh-

Lo, the hour is at hand, for the troubling of the land
And red will be the breaking of the

waters." But there was no misgiving in the poet's heart. Through the darkness he beheld the coming dawn. Never had God ceased to guard His Church and the hour of His Providence was now to be at hand, when His power would be shown the more in her re-Large with comfort and with strength were the poet's words of

"Sit fast upon thy stalk, when the blast shall with thee talk, With the mercies of the King for thine awning: And the just understand that thine

Thine hour at hand, with power in the dawning."

Thus in striking words did he fore Not one of us cared to speak of the wonderful things we had heard, but I asked myself was that the religion I had been taught to despise?

I often saw Mary again. She of the control of t were indeed to enrage her enemies the more. Her goodness itself and At last her solicitude for all mankind were to raise up accusers who should bear lying testimony against her, as had happened to her own Divine Master. And their testimony would conflict, for it was to come alike from both sides of the great struggle and each was to accuse her of a greater friendliness towards the opposing powers. But her own interests were to be me. 'Go to your Church, if you But her own interests were to be will; the children and I will go solely the interests of God, and she would wish only to save alike the souls of all, as Christ had died alike

This true men must come to see "He yielded, and before the end of that year I had the unspeakable happiness of seeing my seven children and their father received into the bosom of the Catholic Church."

Ledy—finished growbins mankind. Grandest of all and most prophetic are the words that now follow, foretelling the power of Christ made manifest in His Holy Church

"When the nations lie in blood, and their Kings a broken brood, Look up, oh most sorrowful of daugh-

Lift up thy head and hark, what sounds are on the dark For His feet are coming to thee on the waters."

### THE GREAT CAREER

One of the most touching things that we have come across in con-nection with the tragedies of the war was the comment of an American mother when she learned that one of her boys had been "killed in action." When told of his death she calmly "It is a glorious thing to be a mother when one can give a son in such a cause." This women apprec-

iated the privileges of motherhood. In the past few years there has come from certain woman a protest against the decree of their nature and a demand that their sex owes a duty to the future of the race that woman alone can fulfill. Not like this great American mother do they appreciate that motherhood is sa glorious privilege. They profess to believe nothing of its joys and hold still more terrible ordeal, an "am-pler devastation" than the modern nations of Europe had ever yet ex-believe nothing of its joys and hold this greatest function of their set to be an insupportable burden thrust upon it unwillingly and which women

Gifted with the vision of the seer, to behold in wondrous clearness the avoid. A career for woman is supposed to in particular was his eye cast upon be incompatible with motherhood the sufferings which the Church and for some reason undefined and should still have to undergo. He impossible to understand, those saw her as she had been despoiled by women who have chosen a so called saw her as she had been despoiled by the powers of the earth during the long years that had passed since the "Reformation." The mystic "Lily of the King," she had spilled on the night wind her "scent of Paradise." Men had failed to understand her teachings and her Divine Sacraments. It was thus that those permissions principles were able to gain led the designs of her nature, has required out and completed her required to the requirement. rounded out and completed her

> To the joys of motherhood has been added the halo of sacrifice. The mother can look beyond the narrow bounds of her life to the future of the race with its limitless possibilities. No "career" confines her vision to the present. Her heart beats in unison with future genera-tions and in all the deeds that are to be done she has a part. Let those who will prattle that in marriage and the bearing of children they cannot "preserve their individuality." The mother not only preserves her individuality—she perpetuates it. Upon civilization she can impress her personality by the son she nur-

## Food will win the war: don't waste it.

Left-overs are made palatable and nourishing by the addition of BOVRII

great men in history who have not stated that they owed all that was in them to their mothers. While in the Catholic Church there

are many women who have "chosen the better part," their choice was made in the spirit of sacrifice; in re-linquishing to become wives and mothers they did it as their greatest sacrifice They felt it to be as greatest sacrifice to their Lord they refused not their sweetest and dear-est possession—the hope of mother-hood.—Catholic Sun.

SISTER WHO WORKED 35 YEARS WITH LEPERS IS DEAD

Honolulu, August 25, 1918.-In a wireless today from the leper settle-ment on Molokai, news was brought of the death of Sister M. Marianne one of the best known and best loved Catholic Sisters in the islands.

Sister Marianne died at 11 o'clock last night, and was buried with all honors this morning at 10. She was buried according to her wishes in the quiet little graveyard at Kalaupapa, where she had spent so many of the best years of her long life.

Sister Marianne, or "Mother" Marianne, as she was affectionately known to all, was the head of the entire Order of St. Frances in America. She came to the islands in 1883 with seven other Sisters to start a branch of her religious order. This was done at the desire of King Kalakaua through his premier, Gibson. Upon her arrival in the island in November, 1888, she took charge of a home for the children of epers in Kakaako. The following March she was sent to Wailuku, Mani where she was in charge of a hospital for all kinds of diseases, including leprosy. In 1888 she was sent to Molokai, where she had been for the last thirty years working faithfully in the leper settlement and render-ing comfort and assistance to the unfortunates suffering from the dread disease. She was the head of the Bishop Home for women and children, in which the latter were taught all kinds of schooling and medical aid given to those who needed it. For the time being anyway, her place as head of the home will be filled by Sister Benedicta, who has been on Molokai as assistant for the

"Mother" Marianne was 81 years old. Born in Germany, she came to America at an early age and lived in Syracuse, N. Y. She came to Hawaii direct from Syracuse and had put in thirty five years of such noble service as could only be rewarded by the high regard in which she was held

PILGRIMAGE TO SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF GRACE IN ITALY

Rome.—At Leghorn recently His Eminence Cardinal Gasquet, prefect of the Vatican archives, the bishop of Leghorn, the mayor and the municipal councillors, the consuls of France, Great Britain, the United States and Belgium, the members of the Cathedral chapter, the parish priests and made a pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Grace, some distance

from the city walls.

The shrine of Our Lady of Grace has been an object of veneration by the citizens of Leghorn for more than seven hundred years. At the shrine was a guard of honor consisting of Italian, English, French and American soldiers. After the gospel of the Mass, which was "pro tempore belli," the Bishop of Leghorn de-livered an address, during which he thanked Cardinal Gasquet for coming to Montero and conveying the bless-ing and indulgence which the Holy Father had conceded to the pilgrim

At the conclusion of the sermon "Royal March of Italy" played, followed by the national anthems of the Allies. The Mass continued, and at its conclusion an Italian officer spoke to the allied soldiers in English and French.

THE BLUE BADGE

There has been a very, very slow turning by Protestantism to the Mother of God. It is one of the hopeful signs seen amidst the crumbling of these religious bodies. Official Protestantism, whose creed was spun in the chancellories of empires, not concerned that its tenets be logical, satisfying or complete. It took American Protestantism a cen-tury to loose itself from this domination. But slowly it is veering away. It is unfortunate that the trend of the mass of it is to irreligion, but the zealous few are slowy finding their way back to the Truth which But the hour of the world's sorrow tures in the principles of morality was to arrive, the hour of its affliction for having turned away from her spirit of sacrifice and response to the Truth which has been withheld from them for her spirit of sacrifice and response to the truth which has been withheld from them for her spirit of sacrifice and response to the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from them for the truth which has been withheld from the truth which has been with the truth which has been wi

to the calls of duty have an influence | in the daily press of preparations by far more reaching than can be expected by the woman with the "career." There have been few really the adoption of blue as the color of the badge that its workers will wear. And appended were the following lines explaining the choice of that

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The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA

### The Catholic Record

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1918

#### STUMBLING BLOCKS TO GERMAN PROPAGANDA

One of the most startling revela tions of the War is the stupendous and world-wide nature of German propaganda. It sought to bend to its own purposes every influence that could be brought to bear on the formation of opinion. Individuals, classes, nations, races were brought to a greater or less extent under its sinister dominion. It infected the mind and heart of the world.

In last week's Saturday Evening Post, Will Irwin thus summarizes the extent and success of German propaganda in the United States:

We know now what was happen ing among us. In 1902 Prince Henry Kaiser's brother, visited the United States; this was for purposes of propaganda, and also way of spying out the land.

"On the way home an eminent member of his suite burst out to an acquaintance of mine: 'We expected to meet Germans in Milwaukee, Cincinnati and St. Louis; and when we saw them they were Americans! This

What happened subsequently has been often told during the past year. German singing societies, shooting turnvereins, social clubs sprang into sudden prominence and prosperity. German instead of French became the great modern language of the schools. Our universities received Germanic museums and a set of German professors just popular enough in their methods, must have felt, to take hold of the American mind. In our schools an artificial rage was created for German higher education. Young men finishing off in their specialties went by instinct to Germany where in many cases England or France would have served much better had the old stock were hypnotized into a belief in the superiority of Germany in many things wherein she was inferior. The German-Germanism which no other sovereign or governwhich totally checked his develop ment as an American citizen. The German American awoke after we entered the War; but not until the Kaiser had gathered the fruits of his | if the poison diffused by the German policy in our two years and a half of uneasy hesitation. I need go no farther with this: every day now the Federal inquiry is adding details to Rome of that fearless and, happily, the story, which we all know.

'Most of us do not know, however, quet." that Germany was working just as systematically in other countries.

propaganda penetrated into influwith the bishops of all nations. ential circles in England, indeed there are not wanting English publicists and publications who maintain that its effects are far from eradicated in some quarters even to much misrepresented situation clearthe present day. Be that as it may ly, fairly and convincingly, not se go one who is at all familiar with much from the viewpoint of a Cath English literature of recent years olic as from that of a well-informed could be insensible of the deep hold and patriotic Englishman who deof German influence. Not only did sires his fellow countrymen to face German science, German thought, facts squarely and shape their course German philosophy, hold dominant of action undeterred by ignorant ties of the Catholic Army Huts at some of them with university desway over the intellectual classes; prejudice. but even the most radical elements in political life were content to copy description of German propaganda land, has been brought to a success- self-outture, find apparently no more German social legislation. German in the United States is quoted at the ful conclusion. While the complete profitable way of spending their Biblical criticism was received as beginning of this article and whose results are not yet available, the fact evenings than viewing the vulgar though it were a new revelation; and ministers of the Gospel with any pretensions to scholarship takes in the whole sweep of that ent writing reached the magnifichaving become accustomed to going patronisingly explained away the "theology" of St. Paul while hanging with reverential awe on the latest pronouncement of Ernest Haeckel. secure a permanent source of Ger. by a handsome margin. In London pictures is the appeal that they make Doctors in Israel and leaders of man influence in America through the allotment was exceeded by 50 to the impressionable minds of chilsecular thought openly acknowledged the Catholic Church. It is known as per cent; and Ottawa, from the dren, and the consequent physical, Germany as their "spiritual mother." the Cahensly movement. Peter Paul latest advice, will probably do as mental and moral evils that follow. And a great English historian Cahensly, a prominent merchant of well. And when all returns are in it We might be performing a real servproudly and quite as a matter of Limburg, Prussis, suggested in 1866 is thought that Toronto will have ice if we were to point out some course points out that to England's the formation of a society for the passed the \$200,000 mark. "firm and energetic support" in the systematic protection of German Elsewhere we give the Mail and Not being a physician we cannot Seven Years' War, Germany owes its emigrants both at the point of Empire's account of the great Massey speak with authority of the physical imperial greatness and "its intellect- departure and at the port of landing. Hall meeting addressed by Bishop injury to the child consequent upon ual supremacy over Europe." Froud Three years afterward St. Raphael's Fallon. The thousands who thronged the movie habit, but it does not

All this time the one great inter-

undermine revelation, whenever fearlessly condemned. English intellectuals and advanced thinkers, commiseratingly deplored the hopeless reaction of Rome. But even these can now hardly fail to see that

into the present disastrous war.

Church is in the bands of men-

one matters of policy on which even

the Pope himself as well as his ad visers must depend upon purely

human sources of information. In

fallibility is restricted within limits

well understood by intelligent Cath-

olics, but wofully misunderstood and

often wilfully misrepresented by

In the remarkable series of articles

from the Daily Telegraph the writer

points out that the extreme Protes-

tantism of Prussia did not blind

Pope was and ever must be a great

"The King of Prussia kept a very

efficient representative in Rome, a Lutheran, a Jew, a smooth and at

the same time a strong diplomat,

and his efforts were well seconded by

two Christians representing Austria

Secretariat of State looks up now the

abouts, in the light of the revelations

furnished by the War, it is more sur-prised than ever. But in those days

Germany and Austria possessed the Vatican. There was no one to con-

tradict anything they said. The Bel

gian representative was past his prime; the Rassian did not count;

the British Government had no one

The writer aforementioned sug-

"'No one' is hardly right; for

coterie did not sink deeper than was

actually the case, England and the

Allies owe that to the presence in

trusted pillar of truth, Cardinal Gas-

Even the writer, whose graphic

cords of August, 1914, and there-

When the

and Bavaria. Their diplor

tivity was surprising.

nor had France.'

trality.

ment can parallel :

international influence.

He writes:

even educated non Catholics.

The whole scheme and the manner the principles and tendencies conin which it was frustrated are suffidemned by Rome are the very princiently indicated in this extract from ciples and tendencies whose logical an address of Archhishop Ireland? evolution has plunged civilization

many's imperialistic aims.

"Recently, as your papers have informed you, a memorial was ad-dressed by some Catholics in Germany to the Holy See, asking But the Government of God's that, in the nomination of bishops in the United States, the question of Divinely guided in matters of faith and in the principles of Christian nationality be taken into account, and that German, Italian, French, morals there are yet a thousand and Polish, and Bohemian priests be appointed bishops in proportion to the number of Catholics of their respective nationalities. The American Had the memorial been listened to by the Holy See, the Episcopate of America would now government, and Catholics would be ooked upon as foreigners encamped by a Roman correspondent which the upon the soil of the Republic. We choose our bishops, and we will always choose them, from among CATHOLIC RECORD is now reprinting

Germany to the obvious fact that the to impose bishops upon us. "In civil matters we have, as you are aware, our Monroe Doctrine. Let Europeans, we say, arrange their own affairs as they think best. Americans will arrange theirs as they think best. matters we recognize willingly and loyally the supreme authority of Christ's Vicar, the Pontiff at Rome: but let no one imagine that our country is a Congo to be partitioned at the good pleasure of foreigners. We have, under Peter's successor, our autonomy, and for the sake of the American Church and of the American Republic, we will maintain that autonomy."

priests worthy of the Episcopate

In was in Paris in June, 1892, on his way back from Rome that at the invitation of a committee of prominent Frenchmen, Archbishop Ireland thus promulgated the American ecclesiastical Munroe Doctrine. If opinion in Vatican circles had When we bear in mind, what in the been influenced, if German propalight of subsequent knowledge of ganda in one of its protean forms German propaganda is beyond doubt, attained some measure of successhere that the activities of the foreign as elsewhere throughout the world language advocates were powerfully is it a matter for wonderment. Adsupported by German diplomatic mitting the possibility or even the action, Archbishop Ireland's sturdy probability of this is in no sense and fearless patriotism, as well as suggesting that the course pursued his clear vision of Catholic welfare by the Pope since the War has been on this continent, place him in the anything other than the inevitable ranks of great statesmen as well as and imperative one of impartial neuof great churchmen.

In the same address the great the same people." there was one person in Rome; and

have seared his views into the of Canada. national consciousness there is not Whether or not there be diplo- wanting generous recognition of the matic relations with the Vatican the fact that in the great leaders of the We know how deeply German Pope is always in communication American episcopate German propaganda in the United States met its The articles are worth reading and most effective stumbling-block; and rereading. Whether the writer is a that, properly informed, the Pope of Catholic we cannot say; but he pre- Rome was a potent influence in the sents a much misunderstood and solution of America's greatest of social problems

THE CATHOLIC HUTS million dollars to finance the activito say, even young lady teachers, the front, at the rest camps in France grees, whose training should at least and the recreation centres in Eng- have started them upon the way to realization of the evil is so vivid, that the delayed drive in Toronto antics on the movie screen. Some neither in point of time nor extent for \$150,000 has at the pres of these people will admit that comprehensive movement. Twelve cent total of \$181,224.75 is a guaran- to the picture show they are too years before Prince Henry's visit a tee that the national objective will nervous to sit quietly at home. most insidious attempt was made to not only be attained but surpassed The worst feature of those moving

national force and omnipresent rendered invaluable service to tens eloquent testimony of the place which quick moving shifty scenes must be

stumbling block to the progress of of thousands of Catholic immigrants. the Bishop of London holds in the injurious to the eyes. Is not, may Synod in Toronto the Canadian he was better. "Remarkable!" ex-German kultur was the living voice This very natural and commendable affection and esteem of the people of we ask, the very common use of Churchman says: "It still remains claimed the doctor. "Yes," was the of Christ's Church issuing from interest and activity of Herr Cahensly Toronto. But there were other glasses by young people nowadays Reformed, Protestant, Apostolic and nurse's response, "but still more Peter's chair and reverberating in made him an eminently available elements which made the meeting in large measure to be attributed to reasonably Catholic." Just what is remarkable every other man in the every corner of the world. When instrument in an apparently inno- unique in the history of Ontario's this cause? Again, does not the meant by this none but an Anglican ward is dead." ever German rationalism would cent but really audacious scheme of capital. The bishop had just returned excitement created by viewing the divine could fathom. "Protestant" German propaganda. There is no from the front where he saw every- exploits of the heroes and heroines and "reasonably Catholic"! This is German kultur clashed with Christ's doubt that many of the most power- thing and everybody. Delivering of this mimic world, which to the Pickwickian philosophy with a ven-Gospel the unerring voice of Peter ful influences in this insidious addresses two, three and sometimes little ones is a reality, react upon geance. The same organ says of the scheme were entirely ignorant of the fact that they were catspaws of Protestant Prussia in furthering Gerfamilies the joy and enthusiasm of the ablaze, absent loved one at Bishop Fallon's ad message from home. In that vast inevitably produces mental paralysis. in press despatches some weeks ago, in audience in Massey Hall a loved one. The humdrum work of school and he said: "Father, I have not the that bagpipes should be played in Rome a formal protest against this some scores of those present. Yet they committed to memory many may prove to be not only the symbol memorial, and their protest was if it be not too presumptuous in the passages that appealed to them. In of his own future conversion, but of an object of suspicion to the of an otherwise admirable arrange refining influence upon them and represented. Then, indeed, will the irrespective of their origin or nationality; we will never allow foreigners of the programme :

cluded by 10 p. m. sharp."

Then we understood the condensa-

Protestant general, blessing five thousand Protestant soldiers, the reverence of the men, their enthusiastic appreciation of the bishop's patriotic address, was one of those omitted incidents. The occasion, the magnificent cooperation of Protestants in the object of the meeting, minutes were saved. tions and become with us one and other circumstances. With this per- the vulgar fashions of the day. haps ungracious bit of criticism we now become the intimate conviction of a magnificent campaign unique in destroys in them the virtue of rever-

THE DEVIL'S NURSERIES

Of all the agencies for evil that exist in our day there is none that is more widespread and more ruinous to character than the "movies." Old and young are alike infected with the movie craze. My lady's limousine may be seen nightly at the curb, while the working man's wife scarcely takes time to get her husband's THE TORONTO CAMPAIGN FOR supper, so anxious is she not to miss any portion of the serial that is run-The campaign to raise half a ning at the local theatre. Strange

of those evils categorically.

of being an acolyte to German kultur. Society was formed for this purpose, the vast auditorium and the thous- require any technical knowledge to with a branch in New York, and this ands who were turned away gave understand that the viewing of those

five times a day he carried in eloquent the nervous system of the child? Athanasian Creed that "at last it is sincerity the message from the heart It can scarcely be expected that it out of the way." How long will it of Canada to the hearts of Canada's will enjoy the refreshing sleep that take the Apostles Creed to follow sons. Letters innumerable from the it should have after just leaving one suit? front had already reached homes of those crowded and often badly in all parts of Canada, and many ventilated theatres with its nerves thousands of these carried to Toronto excited and its imagination all the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon

address to the London Canadian life. What chance is there that the heroic and much enduring people. Club the present writer was some- chaste and elevated sentiments of what disappointed and uneasy in our great poets and prose writers Massey Hall until the explanation will make any appeal to the minds Toronto, on Tuesday of last week, thrust itself upon his attention in of young persons who are growing Bishop Fallon, in describing the the peremptory line on the first page up in the atmosphere of modern vul. | bombing of hospitals by the Gergarity. Our school system tends to mans, the effects of which he had "The programme has been so ar- relieve the pupils of the burden of himself been a witness, said that the of "Spanish Influenza" in Canada ranged that the meeting will be con- self-initiative. They are not asked sight had given rise in his heart to our readers may like to be reminded ing is done for them. Quite in line before-a feeling which could not be tions and omissions which deprived with this the movies have even dis. described by any other term than that name under which it may recur. the Toronto address of many of those pensed them from the trouble of of hatred-hatred that is of the hearttouches and incidents which would reading even the thrillers. The less cruelty and barbarity which by Pope Leo XIII for his services to have given a more intimate and per- story is presented to them in pic- had actuated these infamous deeds. sonal tone to the Bishop's message, ture language. Is it any wonder A kindred sentiment is expressed by and which would have met with de- that they have ceased to think, and the London (England) Daily Mail in lighted and grateful appreciation that the mental state of a large these words: from a wonderfully responsive audi- section of the present generation is little removed from that of mere of forgiveness is helping the Germans Bishop Fallon, at the request of a sensitive beings?

It is the moral effects of the picture show that justify their being censor" camouflage, there is no denying the fact that much be used and approved. that is presented in the movies he who loves or hopes to love a makes a very thinly veiled appeal to suggested, demanded its inclusion sensuality. The salacious features and the lesson therefrom which of a play are broadly hinted at in Bishop Fallon has on other occasions | the advertisement; and it is these so forcefully and eloquently driven very features that the managers home. But the peremptory "10 p. m. count upon as the chief drawing sharp" made it incumbent on the card. Catholics should set little value speaker to choose and doubtless to upon the imprimatur of men whose choose hastily, from an in- ideals of modesty are little higher exhaustible fund of experiences than those of the pagans of old, they are ready to promise amendand impressions. And so perhaps 20 But through cowardice, through fear However, of being considered old-fashioned, American prelate laid great stress on ignoti nulla cupido, and those who Catholic parents will in opposition to gests to the most unreflecting and assimilation as the fundamental and heard the bishop for the first time their better judgment permit their essential condition on which immi- could not feel the omissions and cur- children to become ensuared by the American was hypnotized into a of information available to the Pope grants are welcome to our shores: tailments that disappointed those devil's wiles, just as our women, for "that they loyally adopt our institu- who had already heard him under similar reasons, become the slaves of

Not the least of the damnable The statesmanlike foresight and give wholeheartedly our enthusiastic results of the movie screen upon outlook of this great leader of men has praise to the admirable organization the minds of young people is that it of the most indifferent of American the annals of Toronto and marking, ence. Reverence for religion will greatest churchmen the Republic has plunged in a bath. This perspiring citizens; and while recent events let us hope, an epoch in the history scarcely be proof against the carica. yet produced. Like his friend the had taken away the very last vestiges tures of its ministers and ceremonies. while the unlovable role often alloted to the champion of virtue walk of life. Endowed with a forcetends to make it but a by-word for ful personality and mental gifts of a hypocrisy. In destroying respect for old age, human infirmity and parental born to lead and command. He authority, the moving picture is an might have been a great statesman, able auxiliary to the colored supple. a great soldier, or a leader in inment of the Sunday paper. The recent refusal of school children in Toronto to give a hearing to an invited lecturer in Convocation Hall is an index of just how much reverence remains in the mind of the for high office in the Church, and he seem sufficient without any comment. rising generation. The Church and the Catholic press must fight this soul destroying pestilence. Even at the risk of being tedicus the evil must be denounced in season and out of season. This is the month of the Rosary, the special time for family devotions. It behooves every Catholic parent to see to it that the movies give place to the nightly recitation of the beads in the family

THE GLEANER

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE GLOBE writes of the grave of a certain Protestant hymn-writer as a "shrine" and opines that "numerous pilgrimages" will yet be made to the spot. We had thought in such quarters "shrines" and "pilgrimages," were things of the "dark ages." It would seem that the recrudescence of the terminology of the ages of faith keeps pace with the decay of faith itself.

WHEN PREMIER Clemenceau pinned

the breast of Father Laurent, chap-Habitual attendance at the movies lain of the 123rd Infantry, as related over there tugged at every heart. the prosaic task of doing its home honor of being a Capuchin, but I am Parliament only, and always. string and every ear was strained work become a bore to the child sure that you will accept from my to hear the message that Bishop whose mind is occupied with stir. hand that which I am bringing to Fallon brought back across the sea. ring incidents in the life of the lack | you, for it is a cross, and it is France Great and tense as were the expecta- adaistcal movie star. The students that offers it to you." Clemenceau tions greatly were they satisfied of a past generation learned to love is a Freemason and an unbeliever. if one may judge the verdict of many the old master pieces of our lan. Let us hope that the cross which he thousands from the unanimity of guage, and around the family fireside pinned upon the Capuchin's breast circumstances we may permit our a word, they acquired a taste for the re-baptism of official France into selves a tiny bit of adverse criticism good literature, that exercised a the Faith which the humble chaplain ment. Having heard Bishop Fallon's intensified the joys of their home War have proved a blessing to this

In HIS address at Massey Hall, to think for themselves. The think. a feeling which he had never felt of the late Father Kneipp's cure for "Everyone who preaches the heresy

to win the victory and is even a Jesuit missionary to that journal, making himself an accomplice their wickedness. To forgive is to condone, and condonation of the designated as the devil's nurseries. Huns will ensure that, if war came Notwithstanding the "passed by the again to destroy the earth, worse practices and fouler weapons than those invented by the Germans will And German proclaims himself the foe of his own land. The Germans hope for forgiveness - that is certain. They rely upon our weakness and amiability for a complete reco tion. They are sure that when the War is over we shall forget all the ing in his throat that he could scarceatrocities which they have com-mitted by land and sea. This they believe because this they wish is not that they repent them or that ment. If it were to come again they would commit the same crimes and worse."

The German must kneel long on The German must kneel long on heavily. Repeat this operation 10 the penitent bench ere outraged times in 10 hours. After that, you humanity will consent to erase the score.

THE DEATH of Archbishop Ireland of water." removes from this changing scene After washing his whole body, the one of the "biggest" men in the patient was in such a perspiration United States, and certainly one of the that he felt in his bed as if he were late James J. Hill, Archbishop Ireland of the malady, and the man felt would have been a "big" man in any himself completely cured. high order, he was one of those men dustry. That he heard and answered the call to a higher life might, on the other hand, have seemed to condemn him to a life of obscurity. But grace, finish a resume of them in a few no less than nature, marked him out lines. Moreover, the communiques came into his own in the fullness of manhood. He, no less than Hill, was one of the builders of the Great North operations, indeed, constitute a gen-West. The two were fast friends eral allied offensive on all always, and that the Archbiehop had the happiness of receiving his friend we witness a general offensive. One must go back to the summer of 1916 into the Church in his last days came to find a situation which resembles a as a fitting crown to his own life's general allied offensive. work. The removal now by death of after the German defeat of Verdun. the great churchman deprives his flock of a father and guide, and his attacked in Galicia; the Italian country of one of the greatest of its army had taken Gorizia and

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS have, notwithstanding the horrors of war, been were short the essential factor making merry over the bagpipes. Victory—unity of command in the conduct of the War. in hospital in a dying condition asked that he might hear once more the strains of his ancestral music, and the doctor in charge, seeing no hope of his recovery, said he might as well have his wish. So a piper was brought and the weird notes of was brought and the weird notes of elsewhere than in France, the pibroch resounded through the Near East is also afire. The hospital wards. Returning a little garian surrender in Macedonia and REFERRING TO the revision of the later and enquiring for the patient's taking on grandiose proportions and Book of Common Prayer at the recent condition, the doctor was told that opening up a large perspective.

A NEW ZEALAND paper grows quite facetious on the subject of the pipes: (1) An evolutionist suggests that they are a throw-back to the chorus of the ourang outang what time our ancestors went to war, or merry, as the case might be. philosopher says that there is some thing good in everything; even in bagpipes, which do not smell. (3) A student of tactics says that the reason a man who plays the bagpipes always walks quickly up and down is that he is thus much more difficult

IT IS FAIR to assume that this is really an excerpt culled from the direct from Potsdam. Certain it is, that the occupants of a German trench, when an avalanche of kilted troops, poured in upon them, and the weird skirl of the pipes pierced the air, thought that all Hell was let loose upon them, as well they may. It may be conceded, however, that there is one occasion when the notes of the pipes may be described as "truly horrible," and that is in a Toronto Twelfth of July parade.

In view of the threatened invasion the malady or la grippe, or any other Rev. Sebastian Kneipp was decorated suffering humanity, and we are assured by our contemporary, the Catholic Herald of India, that his methods of treating disease has been singularly efficacious in that far-off country. "Twenty years ago," writes "three friends of mine got influenza-One used Kneipp's system and was cured in one night, and is hale and sound up to this day. The other two did not, and were ill for three weeks."

HERE IS Father Kneipp's cure : To a workman who went to him, feeling half paralyzed, hardly able to walk, his feet shaking, his head splitting, quite giddy, and feeling such a burnly swallow, the priest said :

"Go home at once and lie down on your bed; wash with quite cold water your neck, your chest and the whole upper part of your body, then put around your neck a dry piece of cloth (table napkin or towel) and cover yourself warmly, but not too must wash your whole body with cold water, as briskly as possible (one or two minutes). Lastly, after each of the 10 hours, take a spoonful

ON THE BATTLE LINE

BY GEN. P. M. G. MALLETERRE

Special Cable to The Mail and Empire. Paris, Oct. 1 .- Victories follow vice tories in such rapid succession and events come to pass so quickly that it becomes difficult for a critic to and yet we may notice a factor which

we may qualify as new.

The whole of these victorious This is the first time since 1914 that

the redoubtable Carso, and Rumania has just come into line. We then had high hopes of victory, but Germany was all too strong. The Allies

Battles lacking a directing will to bring them into absolute accord remained unfraitful in each theatre of the War. The Allies could not find the necessary chief to oppose Hindenburg. Today that chief exists.

See the difference.
But Foch's battles are being fought the Turkish defeat in Palestine are

is the whole German plan which

Bulgaria opened her roads Serbia, Greece and Constantinople to the Germans and now she must close them. The key to them is in Sofia. It must be in Allied hands as Sofia is an essential guarantee to the military situation in the Balkans.

There remains the Turks. They won't be long in capitulating, more so as the Soda-Constantinople road will be barred. No more Germans in Constantinople, no more Young Turks, no more Enver Pasha. Then the roads to the Straits will be open and, with Constantinople in Allied hands, the salvation of Russia and

Russia also is playing its part in the general offensive. Allied action there is still distant, but we can what will happen after capitulation of Bulgaria and Turkey.

A DELAYED despatch from Mr. Livesay, the Canadian Press correspondent, states that "beyond ques tion Tuesday's battle was the most savage and sustained in which the Canadian Corps has been engaged.' He adds that "our casualties are now heavier in the recent operation than in the battles of the previous seven weeks before Amiens and Arras, and when we went through Queant Drocourt line.' cost has indeed been great, but the Canadians holding this pivotal sector of the line north of Cambrai know that they have made possible one of the great Allied victories of the War. The capture of Bourlon Wood and of the northern suburbs of Cambrai forced the German leaders throw in against the Canadians several reserve divisions whichused to the south—would probably have prevented the penetration of the Hindenburg line.

Some indication of the extent and direction of the probable German retreat from the Hindenburg line is to be found in the statement of prisoners taken in the sector northeast of St. Quentin. They were given orders to hold on till the last moment in order to give the German engineers an opportunity to construct a defensive line at Valenciannes, on the Belgian border. It would appear, therefore, that Douai and Lille are to be given up, as well as Cambrai. British aviators report that behind the pierced sector of the Hindenburg line the railways are jammed with war material moving eastward. On some roads groups of civilians who have evidently been compelled by the enemy to leave their homes are also enroute to eastern points.

RECOMMENDED FOR LEGION OF HONOR

FATHER DUFFY, CHAPLAIN WITH AMERICANS, SERVED 117 HOURS AT STRETCH

Cobourg, Sept. 26.—Father Duffy, chaplain of New York's 69th Regiment, and a former Cobourg boy, who is overseas as chaplain with the American army, has been recom-mended for the Legion of Honor. Father Duffy put in 117 hours' continuous work on the battlefield during the Franco-American drive, hearing confessions, carrying stretchers and receiving last messages. Father Duffy was raised to the priesthood at St. Michael's Church here in Sept., 1896. Up to the time of the Mexican Rebellion he was pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, New York

### TO END COERCION

London, Sept. 26 .- At a special meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party in Dublin yesterday, the folwhile heartily supporting the other | these

That the continued threat of conscription, combined with the policy of coercion carried out by wholesale arrests, seizures, suppression by imprisonment, deportation without definite charges or trials and by outrageous sentences inflicted by courts wrong weak nations and make them markial for nominal and trivial subject to their purpose and interoffenses, has created a feeling of est; has evoked the strongest indignation among all sections of the people;

That such a policy, if persisted in, | choice? can serve no other end than to strengthen and intensify the existing of right and privilege for all peoples resentment against misgovernment,

That we protest in the strongest possible manner against the continuance of this policy, as the very nega-tion of liberty and of all those prin-ciples of freedom and rightfor which rights? the Allied nations profess to be in

That we, therefore, call upon the Government forthwith to abandon both conscription and coercion in Ireland, and warn them that parsist. ence in their present policy is fraught with most far reaching and dangerous consequences, both to Ireland

'That we still adhere to the position we took up at the beginning of which the Allies are fighting are recognize that the policy of the Brit ish Government since the War began has completely shaken the confidence

land without delay when, we are convinced, there will be ready and voluntary response from the peto the cause of the Allies."

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS SEPTEMBER 27

MOST IMPORTANT STATEMENT SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

WILSON FEARLESSLY PROCLAIMS TO ENEMY AND ALLY UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY

My Fellow-Citizens:

I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done—ably and enthus-iastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellowcitizens throughout the country; and I have not the least doubt of their success: for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country. My confidence is confirmed, too, by the thoughtful and experienced co operation of the bankers here and every-where, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance. I have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will serve to give you, in perhaps fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved, in order that you may preciate and accept with added enthusiasm the grave significance of the duty of supporting the Government by your men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial. No man or woman who has really taken in what this War means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have ; and it is my mission here tonight to try to make it clear once more what the War really means. You will need no other stimulation or reminder of your duty.

At every turn of the War we gain a fresh consciousness of what mean to accomplish by it. When our hope and expectation are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purpose which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well defined purposes which we did not determine and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very and circumstances of the War. The most that states men or assemblies can do is to carry them out or be false to them. They were perhaps not clear at the outset: but they are clear now. The War has lasted more than four years and the whole world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individ-ual States. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither nor their opponents can stop it as they please. It has become a people's war and peoples of all sort and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune, are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement. We came into it when its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The voice of war had become clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers from many lauds, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded, flercely and of course.

The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were; and we have seen them with steady eyes and anchanging comprehension since. We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined lowing resolutions were adopted, them, and we can accept no outcome Capt. Gwynn alone dissenting from the part dealing with conscription settle them. Those issues are

Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suf-fered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of

Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them

profound indignation throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, and ated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irrespon ble force or by their own will and

and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer with-

oblige the observance of common produce war.

these to be the issues of the struggle. and binding terms. They are the issues of it; and they must be settled-by no arrangement cal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

with a real knowledge and compre-hension of the matter we deal with.

We are all agreed that there can bargain or compromise with the

and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. Ve cannot ' come to terms " with them. They have made it imposs ible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

It is of capital importance that we should also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the ut-mosy frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

If it be indeed and in truth the common object of the Governments coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it; and ready and willalso, to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a League of Nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws, and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table but by what follows.

And, as I see it, the constitution of that League of Nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, is in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settle-ment itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the Governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Rumania

But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like thesis and more like a practical progam. These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this Government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the and the satisfaction of those deep several peoples concerned;

Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any peoples that seem to them the only group of nations can be made the things worth fighting a war for that basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the men have not always recognized this sterling tribute to the men who have coa mon interest of all;

Taird, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of

Fourth, and more specifically, of answers they demanded. there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control;

Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

half the assertion of right be hap-hazard and by casual alliance or the prolific source in the modern shall there be a common concert to world of the plane and Special alliances and economic world of the plans and passion that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an' insecure neace No man, no group of men, chose | that did not exclude them in definite

The confidence with which I venture to speak for our people in these or compromise or adjustment of matters does not spring from our trainterests, but definitely and once ditions merely and the well known for all and with a full and unequivewhich we have always professed and followed. In the same sentence in which I say that the United States This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we ments or understandings with par will enter into no special arrange-War, that the principles for speak sincerely, intelligently, and sicular nations let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility for the maintenance of the common be no peace obtained by any kind of covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest.
We still read Washington's immortal

duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entangle-liance which was not accept and always finds that for common understandings and the

maintenance of common rights.

I have made this analysis of the international situation which the War has created, not, of course, be-cause I doubted whether the leaders of the great nations and peoples with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose, but because the air every now and again gets darkened by mists and groundless doubtings and mischievous perversions of counsel and it is necessary once and again to sweep all the irresponsible about peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubtful purpose on the part of those in authority utterly, and if need be unceremoniously, aside and say things in the plainest words that can be found, even when it is and I am glad to come back and try associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the believe it to be, to achieve by the said before, quite as plainly if in less believe it to be, to achieve by the said before, quite as plainly if in less believe it to be, to achieve by the said before, quite as plainly if in less below to make amends for all I have said."

These were the first words of Bishop Fallon, of London, when he

As I have said, neither I nor any other man in governmental authorcould command. But I have reponded gladly and with a resolumore confident as the leaves. It fore the time set for the meeting to commence the hall was filled to capacity, and thousands thronged the capacity, and thousands thronged the capacity, and thousands thronged the capacity. bound to fight for them, and happy to fight for them as time and circumstances have revealed them to me as to all the world. Our enthusiasm for them grows more and more irresistible as they stand out in more and more vivid and unmistakable out-

And the forces that fight for them draw into closer and closer array, organize their millions into more and more unconquerable might, as they become more and more distinct to the thought and purpose of the people engaged. It is the pecuhave sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their coint of view, the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a peoples' war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clari fied common thought or be broken.

I take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblier and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded, almost every time they came together, and are still demand ing, that the leaders of their Governments declare to them plainly it is, that they are seeking in this War, and what they think the items of the final settlement should be. They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms,-only in the terms of territorial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broadvisioned justice and mercy and peace seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they not always spoken in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort

But I, for one, am glad to attempt

the answer again and again, in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others, entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or canger some one to translate it correctly into his own.
And I believe that the leaders of the Governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained. Unity of purpose and of counsel are as im peratively necessary in this Wac as was unity of command in the battlefield; and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way. "Peace drives" can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings Archbishop McNeil stated that the mations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make had joined in the campaign had reassurance to all peoples and make had joined in the campaign had reassurance to all peoples and make had joined in the campaign had reassurance to all peoples and make had joined in the campaign had reassurance to all peoples and make had joined in the campaign had point and the men of all denominations who ing at the mounds in the earth he had never mission and in holy confidence I be disposed to receive the order

and we recognize and accept the will accept; and always finds that spirit, and there was no fundamenand fair dealing.

FOR CATHOLIC HUTS

MASSEY HALL CROWDED TO THE DOORS AT OPENING OF CAMPAIGN

> WENT WITH BIG SWING Toronto Mail and Empire, Oct. 2

"I wonder am I awake or am I just dreaming. If I amawake and if there is no dream about it, then Toronto takes its proper place to night in the Dominion of Canada. I have never been in the habit of paying tributes to Toronto, but I suppose while the lamp of life doth ourn the vilest sinner may return,

arose to speak at Massey Hall last night after receiving one of the great. ity created or gave form to the issues of the War. I have simply responded to them with such vision as most enthusiastic audiences that has ever packed the historic building. The occasion was the launching of a tion that has grown warmer and campaign in aid of the Catholic huts more confident as the issues have for soldiers over seas. One hour be-I am doors on Shuter and Victoria Streets clamoring for admission. the platform sat a specially rehearsed chorus of 300 voices from the Pro-testaut and Catholic churches of the city under the direction of Mr. D. A Morel and from shortly after 7 o'clock the organization rendered patriotic and sacred music, including three verses of "God Save the King" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The singing was taken up by the audience, and as the music swelled to the farthest part of the huge auditorium it presented an inspiring and remarkable spectacle. Frank Oldfield the people engaged. It is the peculiarity of this great War that while in splendid voice rendered "Sussex by statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purposes and Glory of the Grand old Flag," a patriotic number by Gordon V. Thompson, which seemed to delight the audience. The band of the 109th Regiment gave a number of selections and accompanied the singing by the audience.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING

Supporting Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, on the platform, where the sentatives of every class and creed, the nucleus of a real community spirit, including Sir William Mulock Hon. T. W. McGarry, Hon. Senator Nicholls, Hon. Senator Macdonell, Mr. Justice Latchford, Major-General Logie, Archbishop Neil McNeil, Col Noel Marshall, G. A. Warburton, Mr. Norman Sommerville, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Dinnick, Ralph Connable, Controller John O'Neill, Controller Sam McBride, Ar. Albert Abbott, Brig. Gen. J. H. Elmsley, J. E. Day, W. T. Kernahau, Sir Edmund Walker and Rev. Father Burke. Bishop Fallor the speaker of the evening and was followed with splendid address es by Mr. Warburton and Mr. Som merville. Bishop Fa lon told the story of his five months' trip overseas and in the battle area, and described in detail the work and bray ery of the Canadian soldiers. His narrative of the trenches and the scenes behind the lines was full of heart-interest. It was pregnant with pathetic incidents but his humorous quips relieved any tense feeling that may have been created. Particularly touching were his descriptions of the graves of Canadians decked with their red poppies, "which marked the place where Canadians who were fighting their battles, men had laid down their lives that the who had gone overseas with great had laid down their lives that the cause of right and civilization might triumph." In closing, he paid a less money than they made in Canada, and left those behind to make a money than they had ever made Canada's name immortal, and declared that there is little in the gift of Carada too good within the ness, for the Canadian soldiers who return

Mr. Warburton immediately found the sympathy of the audience with his frank speaking, and, in giving his reasons for supporting the campaign, declared that any organization bearing the name of Christian might better be buried than be bigoted, and that if it died because of such a breadth of sympathy, it would soon have a glorious resurrection. Mr. Sommerville won great applause for his forceful speaking and made a fine impression. He declared that the unity found on the platform and in the audience was symbolic of the unity found in Flanders fields, and that though the effect of the spirit shown could not be seen they be participating in the greatest benediction that their country had ever known

Lieut. Col. Dinnick appealed to the audience to forget their differences during the campaign. The Lieutenant Governor said he had presided at many meetings during the last four years, but that it was the most enthusiastic he had ever attended. was sorry to think that the men.

The demand made upon the citizens at the front who offered their lives for the Catholic huts was a reasonable one, and from what he knew of Toronto's generosity it would be smoke should be begrudged them. more than amply met.

FOUND THE NEW SPIRIT

regrettable thing if after the War the ence. rest of the world should read of their

in all humility that there would be no man in Canada who would re-joice more than he at the realization of a new community spirit in Toronto. The object of the campaign he said was already assured. The Catholic huts at the front were vide open for every soldier of any denomination in England and France. In Bramshott camp, which he had visited, he had found in one of the huts that one fifth of the soldiers there when he inspected it were Catholic The work of caring for the men in a spiritual and recreative way should have been a branch of the service, subject to responsi-bility and the criticism of the people. The Catholic huts were just as open as those of the Y. M. C. A. or the Salvation Army, which were doing wonderful work, and any money the people gave—and he hoped it would be worthy of the splendid generosity of Toronto—would be used very judiciously in putting a little happi-

PRAISE FOR CANADIAN ARMY It has been his great privilege to

of the Canadian army. When he was crossing to Britain he met many but who have drifted away the American officers and there was just one thing on which they were unanimous, and that was, if the liable to receive something more United States troops could only reach the standard set by the Can dians they would be well satisfied and they would feel that they had done their full duty. Speaking of his trip to the Ontario Hospital at Catholic Transcript. Orpington he said that it was a glorious institution well worthy of the time and money spent to bring it to its state of perfection. had seen operations that he had not believed possible and best of all it was a Tommies' hospital. No expense was spared when it was a case of building up a broken body. No of building up a broken body. cost was to be considered. Why should it be? Who had sent the men overseas? For whom were they fighting and what cause had they at heart? They had gone out to fight in order that those at home could sit around in relative comfort. Why then should they at home not be pre-Why pared to bear a share of the financial burden entailed. A great and glor-ious branch of the Canadian Army was its Medical Service. Contagious disease had been almost wiped out and the health of the Canadians at the front was on an equal with any other army and in some cases superior.

The next part of the Bishop's speech brought him to a description of the work of the railway troops and forestry troops, who had proved a revelation to other armies Pay Records Office and parcel office in Rouen carried out a wonderful service to the Canadian soldiers. He had found that 72 per cent, of the total expenditure of Canada went to made before.

FOOLED THE GERMANS When he went to the front line

trenches he met a British General, and was told that the Canadian soldiers were not only the finest troops on the western front, but the finest in Europe. The glory of Canadians required no praise in Canada. It was world wide. The enemy knew of their fighting ability, and wherever knew Canadians were in line they expected something to happen. Bishop Fallon described how the Canadians had fooled the enemy at Amiens by sending a number of groups of soldiers north along the road smoking their c:garettes with great gusto and making such a noise while the real army marched eighty miles south and carried out one of the finest operations in the history of the War. And while speaking on this incident he said he was very sorry to see that some people were endeavoring to deprive the soldiers of their little cigarette which brought them comfort and removed the sense of misery that was very often their He didn't smoke cigarettes, but some of his lady friends did, and he could be brought to feel that the little comfort they enjoyed in a Referring to the bombing of hospi-

Archbishop McNeil stated that the had visited the graves of the victims and as he stood lookhas completely shaken the confidence of our people that those principles of our people that those principles are to be given effect in Ireland, and in our opinion the only effective method of restoring that confidence is to apply those principles to Ireland the people shaken the confidence of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the felt to make the recurrence of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the first that hat the had never of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the felt something that he had never of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the felt something that he had never of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the felt something that he had never of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the felt something that he had never of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the felt the need of it in foronto. After all their governments of the provinces, and municipalities were governments of religious liberty in perators of such brutality the con
The felt something that he had never of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the recurrence of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the recurrence of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the recurrence of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the recurrence of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the recurrence of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the recurrence of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the recurrence of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the recurrence of another such struggle of putiless force and blooding the recurrence of another such that read washington's immorbial the recurrence of another such that read washington's immorbial the recurrence of another such that read washington's immorbial the recurrence of another

spirit, and there was no runuand tal reason or cause to bring religion into the great public questions which discussed as citizens allies after the War to meet the war to mee found generally that the opposition was some form of antagonism that masqueraded in the form of religion.

There was no need, he said, to bring religious differences into their public of God's gifts, and that each man There was no need, he said, to bring civilization, of free will, the highest religious differences into their public of God's gifts, and that each man life, and he thought it would be a ble to live his own exist-

Giving his reasons for supporting internal conflicts and racial and religious upheavals. That was not that the Catholic citizens had supported the appeals of the Y. M. C. A., and turn about was fair play. The practical fact was that some Catholic soldiers preferred to be helped by an against that was under the direction internal conflicts and racial and the campaign, Mr. Warburton said religious upheavals. That was not that the Catholic citizens had supagency that was under the direction of those of their own faith, and his final reason was that the War was binding the soldier together in a common sacrifice. They at home should be united in all forms of forms of patriotic sacrifice, and it was them to help all organizations which were all administered.

### COMIN 3 IN THOUSANDS

The Catholic Convert, the busy little quarterly of the Catholic Converts' League, claims for the cause three full years. During 1915, 1916 and 1917, 120,000 converts were received into the Catholic Church in the United States. Forty thousand a year is a distinct change, more than ten per cent. of the entire in-crease from all sources. If convertmaking continues its results will off set in some measure the falling off of the accessions from immigration. The New York converts seem ness and comfort into the lives of men who, God knows, had not many joyous or happy moments in their contest of death.

The New York Converse seem to take a pious pleasure in recording the advent of so many recruits. They have tasted the good things which are in the keeping of the Church and they are anxious to pass them around among their former brethren. bly Catholics to the manner born are ee the magnitude and the grandeur of the Canadian army. When he who were born in other communions their ancient religious moorings. After the War the Church will be than contemptuous consideration from millions who are curious to learn more about God's dealing with the race. The influx of converts

## FATHER FRASER'S CHINA

Dear Friends,-I came to Canada to seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in need of priests. In my parish alone there are three cities and a thousand villages to be evangelized and only two priests. Since I arrived in Canada a number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to your charity to assist in founding burses for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a burse. The interest on this amount will support a student. When he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will, I am sure, contribute generously to

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary, J. M. FRASER.

I propose the following burses for bscription :

- Sacred Heart Burse
- Blessed Sacrament Burse. Holy Name of Jesus Burse.
- Queen of Apostles Burse. Immaculate Conception Burge.
- Comforter of the Afflicted Burse. St. Francis Xavier Burse.

10. Little Flower Burse SACRED HEART BURSE Previously acknowledged ..... \$145 00 J. C., Belleville ...... For the Souls in Purgatory .... No Name....

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE Previously acknowledged \$1,000 00

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE Anon..... \$15 00

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSE Client of Mary..... \$10 00 COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE Anon...... \$5 00

BLESSED SACRAMENT BUDGE A Friend ..... .... \$10 00

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSE A Friend ..... \$5 00 HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE Anon..... \$17 00

HOLY SOULS BURSE LITTLE FLOWER BURSE Devotee, Toronto...... \$12 00

Thou alone knowest what is good for me! thou alone art Lord of all : the Germans the speaker do therefore what seemeth to thee best. Give to me or take from me; conform my will to thine: and grant

### FIVE MINUTE SERMON

Rav. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. TWENTY FIRST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

FREE WILL

"And he would not." (Matt. xviii. 30.) We are creatures of God. Every-thing we have is from Him. On for the Him are we dependent for every breath we draw. And yet in the midst of all this frailty and utter God. dependency God has planted in us a free and independent power—our will. God gives us this power, and then even the Almighty cannot force it. It is free to choose or reject: it is free to turn to God and serve Him, or become a rebel. Our free

And sinful man can allow this will to become blinded and head-strong and perverse. It is often, then, our own greatest enemy. Mark in the Gospel how this servant, whom his master had forgiven, was callous to the pleading of his fellow-servant, was blind to his own interest, risked his master's certain anger, and yet "he would not." His will had got the mastery over his heart, his intellect, and his memory, for how soon he had forgotten his own misery, his prayer for mercy, and his master's kindness! So his will had its way, and brought

It is our own fault if we allow our will to be a tyrant over us, therefore sin is essentially our own. Whether it is by thought, word, or deed that we commit a wilful, deliberate sin, there is no excuse or palliation; our will consented, wished it, would have it, and the sin is our own. At our judgment both our Angel Guard-tan and Satan the accuser will agree in one thing—in ascribing the guilt of every sin to our own free will. We would, or we would not.

Exemplify our own sins-uncharitand the sins against God. The essence of all their sinfulness is in our will—we would not. For instance, our brother has offended us, we are bitter against him. Time after time, when we waken in the night, when we try to say our prayers, when we enter into the Sac- of the Rosary—the month during red Presence of Jesus on the Altar. persecute and calumniate you," (Matt. v. 44.) And how many times we

thoughts and aspirations in our soul. thoughts and aspirations in our soul. We hear the voice: "Thou fool, this night do they require thy soul of thee." (Luke xii. 20.) But our will cliugs to the love of money!

Give it up? We would not.

And one sin, drink, instead of

heaven. Instead of our own will hour of our death. Then we may adhering to God in faith, it makes idols of other things, and sets them idols of other things, and sets them up for gods. Instead of our will rejoicing in the blessed hope of God's goodness and the promises to come, it banishes the thought of heaven, and centres all its hope in the pleasures and follies, and vanities of life. And our will can rob God of that which He justly claims, to be loved above all things, and add to the injustice by the insult of preferring such common, vile, and sintul things to God—the holy, the loving God.

This is whither our wills are tending, but, please God, they have not been so utterly turned against Him as yet. But still there is some-thing that each one of us is unwilling to do or to give up for the love of God. We all have some weakness, and the Evil One is planning and plotting about it. That unwill-ingness—that "he would not "—will work our ruin if we let it have its way. My dear brethen, we can each put our finger on the very spot at once. Let us not be cowards and shirk it, and put it off to another time. Let us own it now, humbly and sorrowfully before God. Many a time His grace has pleaded with us to give it up, to break with it, to make an effort worthy of God's acceptance, and we would not. Whatever it, is, is it worth while to cling to it and forfeit Heaven? to cling to have not permitted money or posispite and hatred because we were slighted; to cling to miserable money, perpaps unjustly gained and wickedly used; to cling to anything that the each other for all eternity if we both are lost! to cling to anything that the removesless hand of death of the teachings of the during of the during to those who wander in the darkness of the removesless hand of death of the teachings of the darkness of the removesless hand of death of the teachings of the second of the darkness of the removesless hand of death of the removesless hand of death of the darkness of the removes the ruthless "Lille deportation:" The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of those who wander in the darkness to those who wander in the darkness of the removes the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the removes the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the ruthless the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the ruthless the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the ruthless the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the ruthless the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the ruthless the ruthless. The seizures were made during the successive days and nights of the ruthless the both are lost! to cling to anything to those who wander in the darkness that the remorseless hand of death of heresy or unbelief.

Master. Yes, our will has it in its power that we shall own Him Lord and Master joyfully with the Saints in heaven, or in anguish and remorse in the unquenchable torments of the lost.

of the lost.

Let us turn to God now and offer Him the free will that He has given us. Let us offer it as a sacrifice to Him. It is all we have. Let us unite it to His Blessed Will, and pray for the grace that all the endeavour and joy of our will may be in seek ing the good pleasure and glory of

### ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON THE ROSARY

Every Catholic should carry with will has the power of meriting or of sinning. God's grace is never wanting to us, but it is powerless to save It is a mystic charm, of itself bringing down upon the bearer the bless-ing of God, as it already has brought down upon itself the blessing of the Church. It is a symbol of your faith. He is surely the Catholic with whom the beads is found. An accident may befall you where you are the stranger The question is asked—who is he? What the first aid we must bestow? The beads is with you: there is no doubt that you are the Catholic and the priest of the Church must be quickly bidden nigh unto you. Carry with you the beads, even if you do not repeat the prayers which its use calls for. Carry with you the beads: it is the livery of Mary, by itself a claim to her love and intercession. Carry with you your beads; in it is the invitation, which you will not always repel, to take into your fingers and say, "Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with

solemn formula of Christian faith repeat the prayer taught by Jesus Himself—" Our Father Who art in Himself— Our Father Who art in Heaven;" rehearse in mental glance the mysteries of the Incarnation and the Redemption; salute ten times over the Virgin of Nazareth; crave ten times over her prayers, ableness, avarice, drink, badthoughts and the sins against God. The more closely to the realities you are contemplating, pass through your fingers the grains of the beads upon which previously the blessing of the Church has descended-you are re-

of the Rosary—the month during which the devotion of the Rosary, the words of our Blessed Lord constantly recur: "But I say to you, Love your enemies. do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you,"

(Matt. v. 44.) And how many times we have a result of the Rosary. In your parish church, every evening the recurrence of Jesus of the Rosary, that have a recurrence of Jesus of the Rosary, the Rosary. the Rosary is publicly recited. Let as many, as easily may, attend this sacred exercise. Let those who And the greed of money, the envy of others when they grow rich, the anxiety about it chokes all other anxiety about anxiety and anxiety about anxiety and anxiety about a choke anxiety and anxiety anxi the father leading: if not the father the mother: if not the mother, the child. If even this much cannot be done, let each Catholic privately by himself, say the Rosary at some mo ment of the day, or night, quietly, unostentatiously, but always piously. This for the month of October: and hardening our will, makes it such a This for the month of October: and weak, irresolute, senseless thing that this, I exhort you, throughout the

weak, irresolve, cannot even try
to give up the evil. And yet, "he
would not" is at the root of this
evil too: he would not as long as he
could, and now he is its slave, and
he could not.

Heavily on us; why not seek to
lighten the burden by securing to
ourselves the intercession of Mary?
Oft and oft the remembrance of our
sins frightens us; why not ask through And what company the will chooses for its intimates: Bad thoughts and evil dresires run riot in many a soul. At first they are loathed, and the soul shudders to have them for a friend. And after a time the will, that should aspire to heaven, has given itself up to them, and though conscience has often bidden it to that should aspire to heaven, may given itself up to them, and though conscience has often bidden it to Mary fondly resting upon our forehead? This, for the day that is. And as regards the sins against But let us not forget that the mo-God, how hard it is that the Almighty ment is coming—sure to come for all should be offended by that very power, our free will, that He implanted
in our soul that we might merit
in our soul that we might merit
in our soul that we might merit
in each of prayer as never before—the

While now our lips may move and our hearts may throb, let us say, again and again, the sweet words "Holy Mary, pray for us now and at the hour of death." And so when the hour of death does come, whether we ourselves pray or not, whether those around us pray or not, the prayer of days gone by will be remem-bered: Mary will pray for us, and in the answer to the prayer of Mary, Jesus will bestow upon us in richly flow-ing streams the mercies of Bethlehem and of Calvary.-The Monitor,

### PRACTICAL CATHOLICITY

If our country is ever to become Catholic—and the more we love it the more ardently do we desire this consummation—it will be due in no small measure to the example of de vout practical Catholics whose faith shines out in their works: to those shines out in their works: to those who have learned their faith in a Catholic home and a Catholic school, who have made it more intelligent and solid by good reading and study, who have not exposed themselves or their children to the disastrous consequences of mixed marriages, who have not permitted input or possible. For in the current those of the proor peasants of Dompierre-au-Bois. For in the current those of the proor peasants of Dompierre-au-Bois.

## DANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

We Are As Full of Deadly Poisons As A Germ Laboratory.

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"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Absolutely Prevents This Dangerous Condition

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the

In other words, a person who is habitually constipated, is poisoning himself. We know now that Autointoxication, due to non-action of the bowels, is directly responsible for serious Kidney and Bladder Troubles; that it upsets the Stomach, causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Sleeplessness; that chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Pain In The Back, are relieved as soon as the bowels become regular; and that Pimples, Rashes, Eczema and other Skin Affections disappear when "Fruit-a-tives" are taken to correct Constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives" will protect you against Auto-intoxication because this wonderful fruit medicine acts directly on all the eliminating organs. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawe.

ism, for instance-so rich in imag inative suggestion and esthetic stimulation to the cultivated and discriminating mind. It is gradually, as discerning observers have long since acknowledged, succumbing to those influences of disintegration which shall destroy it, leaving it

impotent. If the drift of modern thought continues in its present direction, the Catholic Church within the next half century will be the only sauctuary where the believing soul can find re-fuge and solace. The example of the practical and pious Catholic will help to attract such souls to the Church which reveals itself as the great social savior, the guardian of the family, the inspirer of the finest philanthropy, the foster mother of art, the friend of true freedom, the charter of a national democracy.— Southern Messenger, San Antonio

### WE HAVE SHED ALL OUR TEARS'

There is a terrible significance in the words, 'We have shed all our tears,' "remarks Noelle Roger, the author of a poignant little book called "The Victims' Return," in which she describes the pitiful state of the people who had been "evacua-ted" from the occupied districts of France, and first received humans treatment from the kind neutrals of Switzerland. Typical of many tales she heard from the refugees is this account of an old peasant woman of Dompierre-au-Bois gave of incidents that happened in the village during the German occupation :

"They [the Germans] put the whole lot of us in the church, and one after the other. threatened to shoot us, and for two days we believed that they were coming to fetch us out to execution, every time the door opened. Some of the women fainted through fright. . . . A shell burst in the church.

Then it seemed as if one could not see properly any longer. Everybody rushed out and then went back again. . . . We saw the dead and wounded -twenty two dead and seventeen wounded." It was a terri-ble scene: families wiped out; a woman lying dead with her six-week old baby in her arms; another killed while suckling her child, which was found alive. . . . The most severely wounded were left in the church among the dead bodies till the following day. From the unin-jured altar the statue of the Virgin jured altar the statue of the looked down on this hecatomb of looked down on this hecatomb of My women, children and old men. poor wife kept asking for water, said an old man, "but I was not allowed to take her any, and she died thirty-six hours later.

To those innocent sufferers from the horrors of the German invasion the worst of misfortunes will indeed Atlantic Monthly Vernon Kellog, who was in France in the spring of 1916,

that the remorseless hand of death may soon snatch from us; to cling to any neglect of God in prayers, at Mass, at Holy Communior, when soon we shall have to own Him Lord and the remorseless hand of death they came to the houses at night, specially in the last hours before dawn. They did not take whole families. They did worse. They tore away the fathers alone, or the did his duty, as he loved to do

older sons and daughters, mothers, children of fifteen and up, girls as well as boys: one from this family, two from that, three from another, and so on. They tore families apart, they wrecked families. And with one and a half hour's notice they carried off their selected slaves.

"Twenty thousand were taken from families of all grades, piled into cattle trains and transported from their homes to flimsy barracks hastily flung up in the concentration camps and fields of the southern districts. There they were put at work, strong and frail, workingman and office-clerk, sturdy woman and frail girl, adolescent youth and child of fitteen, from dawn till dark, with spade and hoe and cart, in the fields of France—to make German crops; housed together at night promiscu-ously, like cattle in long sheds: worked by day in groups under overseers, not with whips, but with loaded guns, with fixed bayonets."

No coubt one of the powerful motives that is giving such irresisti-ble vigor to the attacks of the American troops on the western front is a grim determination in the heart of every soldier there, that as far as in him lies this War will end with such an overwhelming defeat for Germany that the smiling fields, peaceful villages and busy towns of france and Belgium will never be ravaged again by the Kaiser's pitiless military despotism. When the Allies dictate the terms of peace in Berlin, within a year from now, as we hope, they should exact from the crushed and humiliated autorear. and humiliated autocracy that brought on this War the fullest reparation possible for all the pain, sorrow, and misery that the blame-less people of Belgium and France have suffered at the hands of the

### THE CHAPLAIN OF THE 69TH

When the famous Sixty ninth Regiment of the New York National Guard (renamed the One Hundred and Sixty fifth Infantry when it entered tered the federal service) went to France with the Rainbow Division every one who knew its chaplain, the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, said: "When the boys get into the fight we'll hear wonderful things of Father Duffy." And we have heard wonderful things of him. It isn't an exaggeration to say that he is to-day one of the most heroic Amer-ican figures of the Great War. No sooner had the Sixty-ninth boys arrived in France than the news came home that Father Duffy was the most popular man in the regi-ment. He was always looking after the welfare of every one, no matter whether he was Catholic, Protestant or Jew—for the one time exclusively Irish Catholic character of the regiment had been changed somewhat by the taking in of many hundreds of mon characters. of men from other units to bring this regiment and all other National Guard regiments up to war strength of over 3,000 men. But when the Sixty-ninth boys went in-to the fight in earnest and acquitted themselves as befitted members of the noble old regiment then it was that Father Duffy rose to heroic heights. Every newspaper correspondent has sung his praises, and the boys—Catholics, Protestants and Jews—when they write home always speak in fondest terms of Father Duffy. General Pershing, the commander of all the American forces in France, is the latest to laud Father Duffy, when awarding the Distinguished Service Cross to him. Elsewhere in our news columns we tell the story. Here we shall quote an editorial tribute to Father Duffs from the New York Times of last

"There are heroes and heroes some who achieve fame in hot blood in a fine frenzy winning their laurels others who have heroism thrust upon them in the imminent deadly breach, for life is dear; but rarer is the hero whose flame of valor burns luminously, steadily, inspiringly, whenever death confronts men and there is need of the stout heart and the soul that loves its kind. Such a hero is Father Duffy, chaplain of the One Hundred and Sixty fifth Regiment, the old Sixty-ninth, to whom General Pershing has awarded the

Distinguished Service Cross 'Father Duffy is the hero of regiment of which hero'sm is always expected. Chaplain and non-com-batant, he devoted himself, when it crossed the Ourcq on July 28 in a hell of fire, to bringing in the wound ed as well as to bending to the last words of the dying, oblivious of dan-ger, thinking only of those in danger, tireless in helpfulness, spending his strength in good deeds—lion hearted tender Father Duffy! In making the award, which so many brave soldiers covet, General Pershing said of the chaplain's work on the three terrible days from July 28 to

Despite constant and severe bom bardment with shells and aerial bombs he continued to circulate in and about the two aid stations and hospitals, creating an atmosphere of cheerfulness and confidence by his

courageous and inspiring example.'
"Long before the decoration was bestowed upon Father Duffy the men of the old Sixty-ninth wanted to have his praises sounded, so that New York should be as proud of their hero as they were, but a vigil-ant censor deleted his name from the dispatches. Of what avail? The censor may have done his duty

The other day a man who is a master hand at directing the publicity work for great popular celebrations said there was one job he'd rather have than any other in the whole have than any other in the whole world, and that was prepare for the welcome home of the Sixty-ninth, when New York will go wild with enthusiasm and gratitude to the fighting regiment. When that day comes Father Duffy; if he is alive, will be a noble upstanding figure among the heroes. And when the hove who have gone through the boys who have gone through the hardships and the glories of the War are ready to lay down their arms and return to the pursuits of peace what a tender and affectionate fare well they will bid Father Duffy. N. Y. Catholic News.

### HEROISM OF CHAPLAIN UNDER FIRE

In the letters that come from the front are so many pathetic and heroic traits that one is inclined after more than three years' war, to consider them as a matter of course. Tragedy has lost its element of nov-elty, and we have grown used to incidents that in less strenuous time would have impressed us deeply The following anecdote has been re lated by the officer who witnessed it and who in fact was, when the incident took place, in command of an important post, a fort in the region of Verdun, that the Germans attacked incessantly. From their en-trenched position behind the half destroyed outworks the defenders of the fort saw a young lieutenant, a mere boy, who either because he did not realize the situation or else had been impelled by the rashness of youth, was quietly crossing a par-ticular dangerous zone, swept by the German's shells and bullets. One of these struck the lad, who fell, whereupon the military chaplain solicited the officer's permission to go to him. This meant certain death, and the leave was impatiently refused; but the chaplain was not to be repulsed. He continued to entreat his chief, who ended by giving way; he then started on his errand of charity, but he too was struck, probably by the same marksman. His body lay at no great distauce from the fort, and, to the officer's surprise, another soldier, a curé, was seen to make for the spot. With deep reverence, leisurely, as if performing a sacred rite, he bent over the dead chaplain, took from his breast the "custode," containing several consecrated Hosts, that were touched by the enemy's bullets; be-fore piercing the heart of the priest

they had wounded the Sacred Hosts. "With a look of beatitude," the soldier communicated himself. "He He had the face of an ecstatic," said the admiring chief.—The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament.

THE JERUSALEM PATRIARCH APPEALS FOR FUNDS

(C. P. A. Service A serious state of things is dis-closed in Palestine by the appeal made to Cardinal Logue and the faithful of Ireland from the Catho lic Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem through his Vicar General. The latter writes to say that not only are large sums of money for relief of the sufferers entirely in the hands of Protestants, but they are being used by the latter for proselytizing pur-poses. Food and clothing are be-



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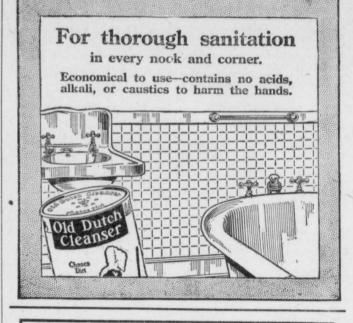
and girls can earn some money are opened, for Protestants first and

it, on the stricken field of Villers stowed, and workrooms where women publicity will result in the appointment of some Catholic representative on the Palestine Relief Board, but, unfortunately, this body is a Prot-Greek Schismatics next, while Cath-olice are assisted last or often re-fused assistance unless they come and join in the Protestant prayers in the warkshops! It is hoped that



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### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

WHEN YOU'RE MAKING GOOD The sun shines when you're makng good Your heart is light, your pathway

journey through a golden wood Where all the trees bear golden

You laugh at trouble and at care. You lift your head and face the day; It seems so fine that you are there, You love and labor all the way.

The heart smiles when you're doing

right, The soul in wider measure wings Your feet tread upward to the light Your spirit whistles and it sings. The sweet contagion of your cheer Falls on all lives within your range higher purpose blossoms near, Your soul is in immortal change.

The birds sing when your work's done well, The laughter of the morn is grand

You feel again the childheart spell, You dance like children through the land.

The perfect beauty of man's life In golden revelations looms. Your feet are on a stair of stars, And all the world is filled with blooms. -Baltimore Sur

DECISION

Decision is the outward sign of that inward strength called character. It may at times be hasty and wrong; it may become the occasion of injustice and lead to deplorable consequences, but all these evils and more that might be enumer ated are slight when compared with the confusion, destruction of morale wholesale disaster that are the inevitable results of wobbling. Whether in the individual or any number of people organized for a definite purpose, fro n a boot-black concern to a nation, the rule works in exactly the same way.

Nothing will take the place of the faculty of decision if this be lacking. Ability, learning, magnetism are use less when bereft of the dynamic force that makes them useful.

People in general are woefully astray in this matter. They will tall you in perplexity: "It is tell you in perplexity: "It is strange that Smith amounted to nothing. He had talent and an excellent education; he made friends readily and many opportunities came his way, but he never seemed able make anything of all these vantages." In at least three cases advantages." In at least three cases out of five the trouble with Smith was that he was unable to make up his mind about a course of action. His abilities never got him any-where: he spent his life wobbling.

Any keen analyst of human nawill assure you that the comparative measures of native ability and schooling in men are vastly over-estimated. These things are nothing more than raw material which is of little or no use until it is fashioned into available shape. There is not an efficient office, shop or factory in the land that is not managed by a man who is in certain mental respects inferior to several of those he But such a manager. commands. whatever his lack of social graces or intellectual cultivation, has that force of character and grasp on the realities of his office that are the secret of successful administration. It is doubtless fortunate that in almost every organization there are many individuals who "lay the flat-tering unction of their souls" that they are far more highly endowed than the men who are responsible; it is a comfort to them and helps to dull the sharp edge of envy. How many humble workers derive boundless and fruitful satisfaction from the fact that they can assure the wives of their bosoms and their sympathetic cronies: "I could run the place a great deal better than the

boss if I only had the chance." Masterful men make many mistakes, but they do not exaggerate these mistakes. Few of those now recognized as the leaders in the departments of modern affairs but have time and again en countered heartbreaking failures and errors of policy, but they possessed a store of unfaltering courage and confidence in themselves that enabled them to retrieve success from failure and order from chaos. The wise and strong man's mistakes clear the ground for the foundations of his olid accomplishment. The manner in which one meets the consequences of his mistakes is the process by which the wheat of mankind is sifted from the chaff.

The career of Napoleon is an excellent instance. From the day when the ambitious and moody boy left his native Ajaccio to enter the military school to the day he reached the apex of achievement his life was decisions. He found early in the series of swift and accurate course of events that the majority of people, irrespective of position in ciety, are deficient in the faculty of decision, that they are waiting for someone to lead them. Napoleon capitalized this knowledge.

A story of his Egyptian campaign illustrates the matter. Late one afternoon, as he was conducting a reconnaissance surrounded by his staff and a company of soldiers, the

rode out like the spokes of a great sanctity wheel and in a few moments one change. announced that he had reached the years was

peror. The enervation that came from excess, the blindness of judgment that came from overindulged egotism swept him into the clutches of a merciless Nemesis. Had the Napoleon of Waterloo still possessed that faculty of decision that won him Marengo and Lodi and enabled him to outwit and crush one Austrian marshal after another with inferior histories.

The moral of all this is plain and useful. Don't wobble. When a problem, great or small, confronts you, do your best to solve it, make up ed." your mind and go ahead.—A Looker On in Boston Pilot.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SHORT SKETCH OF LIVES OF SAINTS OF THE WEEK

CTOBER 8 .- ST. BRIDGET OF SWEDEN Bridget was born of the Swedish royal family, A. D. 1304. In obedience to her father, she was married to Prince Ulpho of Sweden. and and became the mother of eight children, one of whom, Catherine, is honored the command of Our Lord, Bridget on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and amidst the very scenes of the Passion was further instructed in the sacred mysteries. She died A. D. 1373.

OCTOBER 10,-ST. FRANCIS BORGIA Francis Borgia, Duke of Gandia and Captain General of Catalonia, was one of the handsomest, richest, and most honored nobles in Spain, when, in 1539, there was laid upon him the sad duty of escorting the remains of his sovereign, Queen Isabella, to the royal burying-place at Granada. The coffin had to be opened for him that he might verify the body before it was placed in the the body before it was placed in the tomb, and so foul a sight met his eyes that he vowed never again to serve a sovereign who could suffer so base a change. It was some years before he could follow the call of his base a change. It was some years before he could follow the call of his Lord; at length he entered the Society of Jesus to cut himself off from any chance of dignity or pre-ferment. But his Order chose him ferment. But his Order chose him to be its head. The Turks were threatening Christendom, and St. Pius V. sent his nephew to gather Christian princes into a league for its defence. The holy Pope chose Francis to accompany him, and, worn out though he was, the Saint obeyed at once. The fatigues of the embassy exhausted what little life was left. St. Francis died on his return to Rome, October 10, 1572. OCTOBER 12 .- ST. WILFRID, BISHOP

A quick walker, expert at all good perfect conformity in discipline, as in doctrine, with the Holy See, and at the first chance set off himself for Rome. On his return he founded at Ripon a strictly Roman monastery, under the rule of St. Benedict. In the year 664 he was elected Bishop of Lindisfarne, and five years later was transferred to the See of York. He had to combat the passions of wicked kings, the cowardice of worldly prelates, the errors of holy men. He was twice exiled and once imprisoned; yet the battle which he fought was won. He swept away the abuses of many years and a too national system, and substituted national system, instead a vigorous Catholic discipline, modelled and dependent He died October 12, 709, and at his death was heard the sweet melody of the angels conducting his soul to Christ.

OCTOBER 13.-ST. EDWARD THE

CONFESSOR Edward was unexpectedly raised to the throne of England at the age

sanctity soon wrought a great change. His reign of twenty four wheel and in a announced that he had reached the announced that he had reached the shore and all followed to safety. It was touch and go. Napoleon's career depended on that instantaneous and correct decision.

The holy king had a building and should be affection of the "laws of good St.

### WOMAN'S MISSION

It is the fashion today to blame the woman for everything wrong in the world. "Find the woman" is the philosophy that is supposed to settle every difficulty. The latest thing is to blame her for the War. A writer in the Transcript declares that "had the wothers of Germany." armories the name of Wellington A writer in the Transcript declares today could hardly be found in the of a generation ago been true to their religion and insisted upon training their children accordingly the world-wide war could hardly have happened." That is a very easy way to cut the knot. But it is an argument that gets you nowhere. You cannot indict a whole nation, and you can-not indict the motherhood of the world.

But while we can have no sym pathy with these wholesale attacks upon woman, we have to recognize the fact that there are many evils for which women have been responsible, or rather it would be a better way to put it, that many evils have come to exist which women could have prevented. Says the Transcript

writer "The mothers of today are makone of whom, Catherine, is honored as a Saint. After some years she and her busband separated by mutual consent. He entered the condition of t Cistercian Order, and Bridget founded the Order of St. Savior, in the there are a vast number of excep-Abbey of Wastein, in Sweden. In 1844 she became a widow, and community, but too many boys and thenceforth received a series of the girls run wild, choose their own most sublime revelations, all of associates and amusements, and are which she scrupulously submitted to the judgment of her confessor. By with little or no restraint on the part of their parents. . . Women also are responsible for most of their own troubles, domestic and otherwise.

"If a woman has once won the whole souled devotion of a decent man and subsequently loses his affection it is largely her own fault. She has simply ceased to be the woman he loved. Our divorce court grists and the multitude of separations tell the result. Likewise a mother who cannot by her motherly influence wishes is seriously lacking in her own character."

does not lose its seriousness because it is not applicable to the majority hood is almost beyond estimation And it is because many women have fallen from the motherhood ideal that much of the evil which could have been prevented has happened. The woman who goes to the divorce courts or is dragged into them has no conception of the duties of motherhood; the woman who is vain, a pursuer of pleasure and fashion at the cost of the happiness of her home has never learned that her greatest glory is the bringing up of children

to be good men and women.

Thank God our Catholic women are not victims of the divorce evil. But some of them have followed the evil example of the world and have works, with never a sour face—such lost the knowledge that their greatest was the great St. Wilfrid, whose glory it was to secure the happy links which bound England to Rome. He was born about the year 634, and was trained by the Celtic monks at Lindiatana in the greatlest duty and privilege in life is to bring up children in the fear and love of God. The seriousness of the world today is turning hearts back to God. The women of this country have re-Lindisfarne in the peculiar rites sponded admirably to the appeals to and usages of the British Church. Yet even as a boy Wilfrid longed for see that a nation depends upon its perfect conformity in discipline, as manpower, and that manpower depends upon their steadfastness to the motherhood ideal. Woman is finding that her true mission in life is after all the good old motherhood, the making of good men.—Boston Pilot.

> TWENTY-THREE ANGLICAN MINISTERS JOIN CHURCH

London, September 3.-There has been a wave of animosity against the Church coming from the sects in these islands and the receding tide has left no fewer than twenty-Net of the Fisherman. Of these 11 come from one diocese—that to which Bishop Hensley Henson was recently appointed—and it can only be supposed that the appointment of a man as chief shepherd who neither believes in the Divinity of our Blessed Lord nor in other fundamental truths of Christianity settled the question of forty years, twenty-seven of the waverers. Among the which he had passed in exile. On the throne, the virtues of his earlier four vicars of country parishes, a years, simplicity, gentleness, lowliness, but above all his angelic purity, shone with new brightness. By ness, but above all his angelic purity, shone with new brightness. By a rare inspiration of God, though he married to content his nobles and No wonder that men as widely apart people, he preserved perfect chastity in the Anglican heresy as Bishop in the wedded state. So little did he set his heart on riches, that thrice when he saw a servant robbing his treasury he let him serves saying. staff and a company of soldiers, the party found themselves caught in the riesury he let him escape, saying tide. In the gathering twilight it was impossible to determine which way the course to firm ground lay. Instantly the General issued the order: "Each man ride out in a different direction from me as a centre and let the first man who strikes firm ground call out." They

and said that his church and the Orthodox" church stood for a wider catholicism than that of the Roman communion and Roman authoritya catholicity which repudiated the despotism of the Pope. The other gentleman, Bishop Weldon, considers that the Catholic Church should have no part in the reunion of the Christian churches because she will not make overtures to Anglicans, Nonconformists or members of the Orthodox church.

### MANY PROBLEMS ARE FACING CHURCH

That the Church and country are face to face with many problems; that a Catholic civic forum should be established in Brooklyn, and that Catholic literature should receive better support was the message that Rev. Richard H. Tierney, S. J., editor of America, delivered to the delegates of Federation at the quarterly meeting in St. Ambrose's School Hall, Brooklyn. Father Tierney, in his usual forceful manner, thrilled his entire audience. Although he claimed unpreparedness, he delivered a message that those fortunate to be present will never forget.

He spoke as follows:
"I did not come here this afternoon to deliver an oration, rather to give you an informal talk on some of the problems which we are to face within the immediate future and after the War. Some of these problems are economic, some social, but Catholics in general, and Federation in particular, must play an important part in their solution First let us consider what might

be called the woman question. This brings into being a problem which has especially come to the fore recently. Women now have to vote. The various political leaders are giving the entry of this new element into politics considerable thought. The Democrats, the Republicans and the Socialists are sayng, 'How are we going to attract these new voters to our party They will endeavor to place planks in their platforms that will appeal to a majority of the women. will undoubtedly appeal to the emo-tions, to the heart; they will appeal to the primal instincts, the school, the home, the child. And the good morality of those planks will depend not so much upon the platform makers as the disposition of women. If the woman voter wants easy divorce laws, anti religious schools, etc., and mould her child's character as she if she makes her views known then we can expect platform planks containing pledges to de-Christianize That is a serious indictment. It the Nation. What will be the atti-loes not lose its seriousness because tude of women? It depends upon the Catholic women to decide the question. If our women do not go to the polls, if they do not take a superior activity in deciding what platforms shall contain, if they do not make their presence and power known just as much as those of the radical type, then we can expect to find the Church and America face to face with a problem that will work tremendous harm.

ANTI FEMININE LEADERS

"There is another side to this same question. I have lived in many parts of the world and have become familiar with the philosophy of many professional and influential women. Most of them are anti-feminine and antidomestic. Their theories are being exploited day and night in a subtle and deadly way. They aim to spread about an anti-domestic philosophy. And conditions are aiding them. We are putting women into painful occupations so fast that no one has time to inquire into the moral surroundings which in many cases are bad. What is the effect on a woman who works twelve hours a day on the trolley cars brushing shoulders with many undesirable elements? simply brings about a deadening of her instincts and a decay of the domestic ideal. Destroy the domestic ideal and you destroy the nation. Look at Greece and Rome. They were progressive nations until increments against the home gained impetus.

This question is crying out and it demands an instant solution. AFTER THE WAR

"The second great problem which desire to bring to your attention this afternoon is a more or less in-dustrial one. History shows us that democracies eventually tend to break down due to power not being centraour government took over many economic forces with their employgive back to their rightful owners

what it has taken away from them? "In France some years ago the government controlled nearly every industry. The country had 1,700,000 public servants. A group of irreligious leaders got control of the counwhich has been especially felt by our ing in London and the black flag Church. With government control in this country after the War the warn the passersby of the infection. same thing could happen. There are pure natural leaders in this leaders of millions, to sanction an anti-religious movement.

for union with the Eastern Churches growths at war work. After the War these thousands will be thrown out of work over night. What will become of them? Years ago when become of them? Years ago when the shipyards in Liverpool were changed most of the workers re-mained there and in that city pauperism, poverty and immorality arose of a startling nature.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

"Some active body is needed to study the distribution of labor. Be-fore the War is over we shall have about five million men in our arm ies. At least eighty per cent. of these will return to civil life fit for work. Where are we going to place them? If we demobilize at the rate of a million a year then we will be placing a large city on the map. It is easier to take a man from a job than to find him one. Many unemployed means a great deal of vagrancy. After the Civil War it took until 1895 to clear up plague of vagrancy due mostly to unemployment.

Here we have a problem which should be of deep interest to Catholics and which such a body as you men represent should be interested in helping to solve.

STATE SOCIALISM

"We now have price-fixing and many such things, controlled by the Government. The rights and privi leges of our people are limited. It is a form of State Socialism, absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the War. After the War, if these things are not changed, then we shall find that the Socialists will be patting themselves on the back, because half of their platform is accomplished. And, finding the economic side being completed, they will devote their efforts to the other half—the moral side—which half, as we all know, is inimical to Americanism and antagonistic to Catholic

ity. "We Catholics in America are seventeen million strong. We have obligations, not only to ourselves and our Church, but also to our country and our fellow men. Our country today is in a grave crisis. Our Church is apt to be in the same condition soon. We must go into the arena as individuals and as an organization and grapple with these

"It is not my purpose to scatter a lot of dust and then leave it settle. will give you something concrete to work on. First we must spread Catholic literature, not only among our own people, but among non-Catholics. Many of our people do not read a Catholic paper. Editors of these papers not only arm you with Catholic truth but they are on the watch-tower, ever ready to give the warning of approaching danger, and they are ever ready to answer calumnies and give the Catholic teaching on disputed points. We must put Catholic facts before Catholies and non-Catholies.

"Secondly, this organization sup ported by Catholic Brooklyn should start at least one public forum, where Catholic men and could be instructed. And thereby you would build up a strong Catholic opinion which would see to it not only that after war problems were solved from the Christian point of view, but would see to it that the Church got a fair deal. Our Church is the mother of democracy. She has always been on the side of the weak and the oppressed; it depends on us to represent her.

"And, last, Catholic Federation should be a great civic influence in Brooklyn against divorce, etc., and in favor of sound social legislation. such as the minimum wage. At your executive meetings just go over the different problems that affect Brooklyn and strive to solve them.

"Knowing these problems let us labor to give a reason for our exist ence, and seek to serve our Church and Country's interests best.—Brooklyn Tablet.

BISHOP FENTON OF ENGLAND DEAD

NOTED WESTMINSTER PRELATE PASSED AWAY

London, Sept. 2 .- The Westminster archdiocese has sustained a great loss in the death of Bishop Fenton, for so many years its Vicar-General and well known to priests and people throughout London. lized. At the outbreak of this War, The late Bishop, who had been in poor health for some time and was of an advanced age, came of a good ees which was a most necessary lish family and before his elevation action. But what will happen after to the episcopate had seen many the War? Will the government years' work on the mission in Lonto the episcopate had seen many don and the suburbs. He was a great favorite with priests and people and took an active interest in the Secular Clergy Common Fund, which he had helped to establish. He was one of those quiet heroes of the priesthood who go their blessed try, thereby becoming the employers of these servants and drove them into an anti-religious movement,

Father Fenton worked whole-heartedly amongst the sick and country who never heard of super-naturalism. They have no respect for religion. They would not hesitate, if they found themselves the Cardinal Wiseman and was ordained by Cardinal Manning in 1866. minster Cathedral is greatly indebt-"There is a deep moral side to this efforts, for he worked enerthis problem. We now have many a place that formerly was a wilder under Cardinal Vaughan and to him ness, which has become a teeming was confided the duty of laying the city. Thousands and thousands are employed in these mushroom Leo XIII., who became one of the

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founders, subscribing \$50,000. It go to Ireland and see for yourself. It does me more good than any the great Pontiff said to him: "A country in the world. The air throbs the great Pontiff said to him: "A Cathedral, such as this, when raised the great Fonth said to him: A Cathedral, such as this, when raised on high, not only increases the faith the Briton doesn't like it." Apropos of those within it, but will also draw of that "faith" he had some years be-

HIS ATTITUDE TO THE IRISH

Someone among Robert Hugh Benson's many biographers has given the impression that the late Monsignor was anti-Irish; that his attitude towards Ireland was hostile. Mr. Reginald J. J. Watt, of Liverpool, writing to the Ecclesiastical Review, resents the charge. "Undoubtedly at one time Benson was an anti-Home Ruler, and that is not necessarily the same thing as being anti Irish, but his political opinions changed," says his apologist. If the distinguished prelate sensed rightly the funda-mental reason for the antipathy of most Britons for their neighbors across the channel, he himself apparently shared none of it. He wrote

on high, not only increases the faith of those within it, but will also draw those outside of it to the unity of fore said of the Irish people: . . . Christ's Divine Truth." Right Rey. "real saints lying in bed with all their supernatural friends portraits of Amycla, was in his eighty first on the shelf—Crucifix, Our Lady? St. Patrick, and so on. One woman was Patrick, and so on. One woman was dying of cancer, beaming. Another dying of some other awful thingcalling everyone 'darling,' myself included, and absolutely serene with happiness. They don't mind death or pain at all. It is as natural to suffer and die, as to live, has the advantage of being supernatural too. . . I wish I had the thousandth pirt of their chance of Heaven. They seem like the Royal Family of heaven." One who could write thus appreciatively of the write thus appreciatively of the Irish must have been their friend. The occasional reflection which cropped up in his novels hardly beers the assertion that Father Benson's attitude to Ireland was any thing but an attitude of admiration. -Catholic Transcript.

Vice itself lost nalf its evil by losin 1913: "Don't mind what they say, ing all its grossness.





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13

### HOLY NAME SOCIETY AT THE FRONT

CORDIAL CO-OPERATION AND HEARTY ENDORSATION OF CANADIAN OFFICERS

BISHOP'S LETTER OF ABSORBING

London, Ont., Oct. 1st., 1918.

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD: No news can make more pleas ant reading for our Canadian Catholics than the fact that the religious and spiritual welfare of the men in the Canadian Army Overseas is being actively and zealously pro-moted, and the knowledge I obtained of this fact was one of my greatest consolations during my recent visit to the Front. I ask the courtesy of your columns to communicate to your readers one very striking evi dence both of the religious activity of our Canadian Catholic Chaplains and of the sympathy and co operation of the distinguished Command-ing Officers of our splendid Canadian Army. It concerns the establishment and promotion of the Holy Name Society in the Canadian Corps.

The idea originated with the Reverend Andrew MacDonell, O. S. B., Catholic Chaplain in the Twelfth Canadian Infantry Brigade. Father MacDonell placed the matter before the Brigade Commander, General J. H. Macbrien, who gave the project his hearty support. A leaflet was issued setting forth the aims and ob-jects of the Society and in this connection the following "Special Brigade Order" was issued:

SOCIETY OF THE HOLY NAME "Officers, N. C. O's. and men of the

Brigade are invited to study the leaf let with the above title, which will soon be distributed to all ranks.

"The object in calling this matter to the attention of the Brigade is to nphasize the importance of refraining from blasphemy and vile or in-decent language, and to point out that there is a great necessity for the prayers of all that our cause may be victorious. Even the best soldiers gain strength from, and are better for, prayer.

The object is to form a Society which, when formed, will be com posed of thinking men who realize that morale is as vital to the success of an Army as proficiency in arms and plentiful munitions, and further that morale in its best sense, cannot be separated from religion.

"The aim of the Society is to honour the name of Jesus, thereby to invoke the blessing of God on our arms and so obtain victory.

"The members of the Society under-

take on their word of honour—
"(a)—To hold in honour, love, and due reverence the name of God and our Lord Jesus Christ, consequently

profanity, cursing, in idle or vain talk. To avoid all blasphemy. -To restrain their tongue

from foul language, from all inde cency in speech.

'The whole subject will be placed before the Brigade and fully ex-plained by the Chaplains on three consecutive Sundays. After the first Sunday, a copy of the leaflet dealing with the subject will be distributed to the Company Commanders, so that each man in the Brigade will have a copy. When the subject matter has been read and thought over by the men for a week, each Platoon Commander will get the name of every N. C. O. and man who wishes to join the Society.

'The method of becoming a mem-(a)—To sign the promise on last

page of leaflet and hand same to Platoon Commander. Or
"(b)—To inform the Platoon Com-

though he does not care to sign any

The signatures, as well as names of those joining up but not signing, shall be handed to O. C. Companies who will give them to the Chaplains for enrolment.

A preliminary meeting of Commanding Officers and Senior Officers of the Brigade will be called on a date to be fixed later to consider the aims of the Society and to devise further ways of promoting the same.

'It is hoped that the Society shall have members from every Canadian Unit in France, and as it originated within this Brigade, that all members of the Brigade shall give it their hearty support."

(Sgd.). J. H. MACBRIEN. Brigadier-General, Commanding 12th Canadian Infantry Brigade

From the twelfth Brigade the idea of the Holy Name Society spread throughout the Canadian Forces, and the membership was greatly in-creased by the sympathetic attitude and encouraging words of the officers in high command. The leaflet set.

"This little leafist is timely, helpful and necessary, pointing out our duty in touching and convincing language, supported by well chosen proofs from Holy Writ. I am most anxious that it should be placed in the hands of all ranks of the 1st Canadian Division. We shall all be the better for reading it, and adhesion to the Society of the Holy Name will be a strong prop to support

Commanding 1st Canadian Division. or leave school for good. In either

"A man is all the better soldier for a firm faith and belief in the Divine Power, but irrespective of the religious aspect, profane, obscene, and boastful language is unmanly

'I am glad to think that it is not on amongst our men. "I hope that the pamphlet will have a wide circulation in this Divis-

ion and be sympathetically considered by all ranks."

(Sgd.) G. LIPSETT,
Major General, Commanding 3rd Canadian Division. "The remarks in this leastet are of beautiful religious sentiment, and

contain sound advice, which should make all its readers better men. "I earnestly hope that every Offi-cer, N. C. O, and man in the Division which I have the honor to command will read and take to heart the contents of this leaflet.'

(Sgd.) D. WATSON, Major-General

Commanding 4th Canadian Division. There was indeed but one further endorsation to give the Holy Name Society the highest official approbation in the Canadian Corps. It came with a confession of Christian faith that does equal honor to the Army and to its brilliant and beloved Com mander, Sir Arthur W. Currie, who wrote to the Director of Chaplain Services in the following terms:

'My attention has been drawn to the fact that in one of the Divisions of the Corps, there has been formed the 'Society of the Holy Name,' the members of which pledge themselves to honour the Name of God the Father and of Jesus Christ, His Son and our Saviour.

'I would like to be enrolled as member, I know that on many occasions I shall probably fail, but with God's help, I shall try to keep His Name hallowed and not take it in

'In taking this pledge our attitude should not be merely a negative one. While pledging ourselves to refrain from using blasphemous language, we should endeavour by our words, by our actions and by the thoughts of our hearts to show our faith, our confidence and our trust in the love and power of Him Who gave His only begotten Son to die upon the Cross that whosoever believed in Him should not perish but should have everlasting Life.

May our daily prayer to the Great Ruler of the Universe be 'Thy will be done.

Yours faithfully, (Sgd.) A. W. CURRIE.

When the history of the Great War is written it will contain many pages of fascinating interest and describe many events of supreme importance. But among them none will be more deserving of immortality than the simple, beautiful story of the forma-tion of the Holy Name Society in the (b)—To avoid its improper use in | Canadian Corps in France.

+M. F. FALLON. Bishop of London.

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

RUTHENIAN PROBLEM IN SASKATCHEWAN

Seventy thousand Ruthenians are day within the bounds of the Prov-Saskatchewan. These of Ruthenians are, almost without exception, Catholics. In doctrine,

the lack of priests and the invasion

Faith. Catholic Ruthenians there are at present only four priests. Catholic schools and Catholic school teachers Beatrice Forhan, London; Mrs.

the Saskatchewan Government directs Separate Schools in the Prov-ince. Because of the disorganized condition of the Ruthenian congregations the school law, so favorable to Catholics, cannot be advantageously put into operation.

In the large district surrounding Yorkton—ministered to by two Redemptorist Fathers of the Greek Rite—there are many schools attended by Ruthenian children, but, these children from about 3,000 Ruthenian Catholic families have at present only one. Catholic teacher, in the only one Catholic teacher in the Public Schools.

When we recollect that the two priests, above mentioned, serve—or rather make an abortive attempt to serve-twenty-six missions we can readily understand how impossible it is to give these children Catholic in high command. The leaner setting forth the purposes of the Society had a preface which contained the following letters:

"This little leaflet is timely, help"This little leaflet is timely, help-"
"This little le

will be a strong prop to support
many a many who might otherwise
transgress thoughtlessly or wilfully."
A. C. MacDonell,
Major General,

case, religious instruction ceases and the future hope of the Catbolic Church in Saskatchewan is dissi-

What is the remedy? Only one cure,-Catholic Schools and Catholic

Christian Brothers and Sisters have it in their power, if they take up the work to save thousands of souls. The Establishment of schools and teachers demands an initial ex-penditure of money and some self-The will to sacrifice personal likes and comforts is, we know, not wanting in our teaching orders but the sums of money necessary for this work are not within reach.

Can't the Ruthenian Bishop attend to the matter? No! The task, as it stands today, is super-human and

surpasses the power of any one man or charitable association. The Catholic Ruthenian problem, in Saskatchewan alone, is so difficult and complex that it demands for solution the united efforts of the Catholic dioceses of Canada.

If this effort is made the dioceses

of Canada will not, as now, rejoice and glory over a mere handful of converts made each year but will have to their credit thousands of souls saved to God and the Church. The facts given above are on the authority of Bishop Budka, the Redemptorist Fathers and from the al observation of an officer of

the Extension Society Donations may be addressed to:
REV. T. O'DONNELL, President. Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed : EXTENSION. CATHOLIO RECORD OFFICE London, Ont.

DONATIONS Previously acknowledged .... \$840 00 J. C., Belleville ... . O'Brien, St. John's, Nfld... Mrs. A. Giguere, Cobden ..... 5 00

GOLDEN WEDDING

On Saturday, Sept. 28th, a very happy event took place in Owen Sound, when Mr. and Mrs. Michael Forhan celebrated the fiftieth anni-

versary of their marriage.

During his lifetime spent in Owen Sound Mr. Forban has been one of the town's most useful and energetic citizens, serving for some years in the town council, and as a trustee of the Separate School Board. Later as a representative of the S. S. Board he served on the Collegiate Board for twenty years. For twelve years he was a member of the Hospital board director in the Children's Aid Society since its inception, also a director in the Owen Sound Buila-ing and Savings Society since its in-

corporation. With the late Rev. F. X. Granottier Mr. Forhan was closely associated in the many Catholic interests of the parish. Mrs. Forhan has always taken a deep interest in all church work, being President of the Altar Society and of the League of the Sacred Heart until ill health deprived her of the strength to conduct the

Solemn High Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Church at nine o'clock Rev. F. Roach, celebrated with Rav. Frs. Sharpe and McNulty as deacon and sub-deacon. Miss Mary Scully ably presided at the organ, and the solos were beautifully rendered by Mrs. J. E. Doyle, Misses Viola McLarty, Lynett and Mr. R. Keenan. ception, Catholics. In doctrine, they hold and believe what we hold and believe and differ from us of the Salutaris at the conclusion of Mass

Latin rite only in ceremonial. In a word, the Ruthenians are our brethren in Christ and are members of the ren in Christ a

mander that he is willing to under-take what the Society required, al. officiating clergy, Mrs. Isabel Julien, Mr. Leon Julien, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. of moneyed enemies of the Catholic Doyle and daughter Isabel, the im-Faith.

To minister to Seventy Thousand the house party which included Rev. are a minus quantity.

The Educational Department of Amyot and daughters Iema and Government | Margaret, Windsor; and Mr. and Mrs.

P. H. Forhan, Hepworth.
In the afternoon an informal reception was held which gave many old friends an opportunity of congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Forhan and wish. ing them many more years of happi-

### THE TABLET FUND

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1918 Editor CATHOLIC RECORD: I thank you for giving space to the Appeal for the Tablet Fund for the Relief of the Belgians. So far I have received because of this appeal: Previously acknowledged... \$1,588 49 Women's Institute, Clay-

E. A. Dwyer, Dwyer Hill... 1 00 In memory of John and Joseph Mahoney, Douro. A Friend, Ottawa..... 2 00 Miss E. J. Rankins, Ottawa 1 00 Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Breen, 1 00 Renfrew .. N. C., Mount Carmel... 10 00 Miss F. Podleski, London... 8 00 Women's Institute, Clay-

5 00 ton... If you would be good enough to acknowledge publicly these amounts in the columns of the RECORD I would be very grateful.

Respectfully yours, W. E. BLAKE, 93 Pembroke St.

Toronto.

MACKELL.-March 6th, 1917, John Mackell in his eighty third year, at his late residence, 217 Waverley Street, Ottawa, Ont. May he rest in

> MACKELL.—September 7th, 1948, Mrs. Ellen Mackell, widow of the late John Mackell, in her seventyeighth year, at her late residence 217 Waverley Street, Ottawa, Ont. May she rest in peace.

Collisson.-On Sept. 11, 1918, at his late residence Biddulph Tp., Jos. R. Collisson aged fifty nine years. May his soul rest in peace.

KING OF BELGIUM CONFERS

MEDAL ON SISTER OF

CHARITY The Belgian minister to Great Britain, Baron Moncheur, who was formerly minister at Washington, D. C., has transmitted the following communication to the Superior, Rev. Mother Lambertine of the Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Mercy, which has branch houses in Willimantic.

Baltic and Taftville, Conn. Legation de Belgique. Madam—I have the pleasure to nform you that the King of the Relgians has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the "Medaillede la Reine Elisabeth," in recognition of the kind help and valuable assistance you have personally given to the Belgian refugees and the Belgian soldiers during the War.

The insignia of this medal will be

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